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TWEED'S JURY.

They Disagree—The Last Scenes—Interesting Interviews with Jurors—Important Statement from Mr. Tremain.

The trial of William M. Tweed was brought to a close yesterday by the disagreement of the jury. It is needless to say that this result can produce no other effect in the minds of all honest citizens than feelings of the most intense dissatisfaction. Two years since the people of this City awoke to a consciousness of the existence in their midst of a series of the most stupendous and astounding robberies the world has ever known, and a sense of just shame and indignation has since possessed them, and a longing desire felt and expressed for the conviction and punishment of the guilty perpetrators. Of the nature and character of the frauds it is unnecessary to speak. Not in New-York only, but wherever its name is heard and its institutions known, these robberies have been canvassed, and the central figure in the quartet through whose agency they were effected has been that of "Boss" Tweed. Hence it was that the result of this trial was looked forward to with the utmost anxiety by the great mass of the people, and the conviction of Tweed anxiously desired. Nor were these feelings dictated by a political or partisan bias; all shades of political thought and sentiment joined in the hope that justice would be meted out to the "boss thief of the world," and that the law would be vindicated. As the trial progressed there was, indeed, but little excitement exhibited. Frequent publication of the robberies familiarized the popular mind with their character and wickedness, and the details testified to by Garvey and others on the witness-stand did not produce any surprise. Satisfaction at the approaching punishment of the chief offender seemed the only noticeable feature. Gradually, however, a rumor obtained currency that in the jury-box existed elements that would prove fatal to the cause of justice; and that, true to his old instincts, the "boss" or his agents had made efforts to "fix things." Daily these rumors strengthened imperceptibly; they crept by intimation and innuendo in the trial itself, and finally toward the close of the case, Mr. Tremain found it necessary to call attention to them in the presence of the Court and jury. But everything failed. Evidence of the clearest and most explicit character was adduced to prove guilt; no evidence was brought forward to contradict it, and despite the earnest appeals of counsel, and the clear and able charge of the Court, no conviction was procured. When the jury retired, late on Thursday evening, men hoped, despite their fears to the contrary, that a conviction would be speedily obtained; but when minutes lengthened into hours, and the jury did not return, honest men were compelled to think that their hopes of justice would prove futile, and that the result of the trial would be another triumph for the "Boss."

As stated in yesterday's papers, the jury was locked up for the night, and early yesterday morning an immense crowd thronged the corridors and halls of the court-house, anxiously awaiting the verdict. For an hour before the court-room was opened it was utterly impossible to effect a passage through the mass of human beings who sought admission, and lawyers, friends of the defendant, members of the Press, and others, only succeeded in entering through the courtesy of the officers, who permitted them to pass through the private doors. The two sons of Tweed were among the earliest who entered the court. Evidently they seemed more indifferent as to the result than any ordinary spectator, and joked, laughed, and conversed with all and every one. At 10¼ the door was thrown open, and a tremendous rush was made for positions. No man seemed to think of obtaining a seat, and were perfectly satisfied with any position which would enable them to obtain a view of the defendant and jury. Messrs. Tremain and Peckham, the sturdy and honest advocates of the people, whose earnest labors deserved a more just reward, were promptly in attendance, but it was painfully evident that they had lost all hope of a verdict being rendered by the jury. They quietly took their accustomed seats. Tweed, accompanied by his counsel, then put in an appearance. With the utmost sang froid he took his place, and calmly surveyed the host of spectators. His coolness might well put to the blush the anxious expressions on the faces round him. Dressed in his usual semi-clerical style, he seemed the embodiment of impudence and successful dishonesty. His counsel shared with him the same sentiment of indifference; they laughed and joked, but it would be hardihood indeed to say that they expected an acquittal. Precisely at the usual hour Judge Davis opened the court and the jury was immediately sent for. Pending their arrival the excitement manifest in the audience became intensified, and when the side door opened and the officer ushered them in, almost every man in court rose to his feet, while a loud buzz ran through the whole room. With a wearied look, probably produced by want of sleep the previous night, the jurors took their seats. As they did so Tweed gave one anxious glance at them, and apparently seemed satisfied, for he turned round and endeavored to repress a smile. That was the last time he looked upon them. He turned the back of the chair toward the jury-box, and looking at the ceiling as if wearied with the length of the proceedings which unnecessarily detained him from his accustomed haunts, he yawned visibly. The jury was then balloted, and when it was announced through the foreman, in reply to the Clerk, that an agreement was not possible, a murmur of indignant disappointment ran through the court. Expressions of rage were uttered everywhere, and but one remark was heard on every side, that the jurors who desired Tweed's acquittal were bribed. Their subsequent action did not tend to controvert the belief. Scarcely had Judge Davis discharged them from further attendance than they hastily rose and almost rushed out of the court. In the faces of a few honest jurors regret was visible, but the others did not once glance back at the court after they got permission to go. Assistant District-Attorney Allen and some officers of the court asked how they stood, but they declined to state, alleging they had agreed not to do so. This, it may be mentioned, is the first instance in the disagreement of a jury in a great case where they refused to state how they stood, and there never was an occasion where there was greater reason to know the sentiment of the jurors. Suspicions were naturally aroused, from knowledge of the insidious manner in which Tweed generally performed his work; and to appease public clamor, as well as to vindicate their own characters, the jurors ought to have been anxious to satisfy the public demand for explanation. As was justly remarked by a prominent advocate, if a juror entertained an honest conviction which prevented him from returning a verdict of guilty, he should not be ashamed to give it expression, and only where criminality existed was there reason to conceal it.

As soon as the jurors left court Mr. Peckham made a motion for a new trial immediately, and this action took Tweed by surprise. Judge Davis will decide the matter this morning, and if it is possible Tweed, will again be placed at the bar on Monday. After the adjournment of the court the crowds still lingered round the building, giving vent to their feelings in language not very complimentary to the jury. But one opinion prevailed, that against the influence which Tweed possesses, and knows so well how to use, justice is powerless and ineffective in this City. Below we give an extended report of the proceedings in court yesterday:

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

Judge Davis having opened the court and the jury having taken their seats, Mr. Sparks, the clerk, inquired in the usual form whether they had agreed upon a verdict, and the foreman replied that they had not.

Judge Davis—Is there any prospect of your being able to agree, Mr. Foreman?

The Foreman replied that he could not tell—he thought not.

Judge Davis, after a few minutes' thought, said: I suppose you have exerted all efforts to agree, and I do not see that any benefit can result from keeping you out longer. At the same time, if any of the rest of the jury would like to express any opinion on that subject, I should like to hear him, as to the probability of agreeing.

A juror stood up and said there was no prospect. They were the same way since 11 o'clock last night.

Judge Davis—Then you are discharged, gentlemen.

A NEW TRIAL DEMANDED.

Mr. Peckham then rose, and, to the surprise of the audience and of counsel for the defense, made the following motion. He said:

Your Honor, in the case on which we have expended over two weeks, the disappointment is universal that our efforts have been in vain, and that it has resulted in no verdict. On the part of the prosecution we all feel that public justice can only be obtained in most cases, and more especially in cases of this character, by a persistent effort to arrive at some conclusion. We feel that a case such as this, and presented as this has been, ought to have satisfied the jury; that the jury should have been able to arrive at a conclusion; and we feel that it is necessary and proper for the furtherance of public justice that some result should immediately be arrived at. We, therefore, move the immediate trial of this case again at this present moment, and ask the Court to direct a panel of jurors to be summoned, and proceed with the trial.

Mr. Field—We think, your Honor, this request is novel and remarkable, and not to be acceded to. We have been engaged now the better part of three weeks, since the 6th of January, in the trial of the case. We are all exhausted. We do not feel able to enter immediately on the retrial of the case. The strain upon body, as well as mind, has been very great. We have been kept in a court-room not fit for anybody to breathe in, and I, for one, cannot endure such atmosphere another three weeks. Besides, Sir, we have been notified that the civil case is to be brought on peremptorily, on the 17th of February, with an intimation that it will be called out of its order, upon the right of preference possessed by the People, and our attention must be directed to it, and has been in part; and we shall need all the time we can spare from other avocations to prepare for it.

We think it would be a very great hardship if we should be forced into a trial of this case now; and we think, moreover, that there ought to be a little time for us all to cool before we undertake another operation that will be likely to heat us as this has done, for it has generated an unusual quantity of heat all around.

We do not suppose this case is to be tried differently from others. This is the highest criminal court in the City. The jail is full of murderers; this is a case of misdemeanor, and why it should be sought to be taken out of the ordinary course we do not understand. The example of a case being taken out of the ordinary course because of clamor among the public or in the newspapers, is detrimental to justice; it tends to pervert its course, and we protest against it. Let those persons accused of violent crimes be tried. It is of more importance than that this case of misdemeanor should be tried. These are public considerations; the others are private ones; and on both we respectfully, but earnestly, object to the trial of this case going on again.

Mr. Peckham—Your Honor, the counsel presents three separate reasons for not going on with the trial. First, on account of the great mental and physical strain imposed on counsel for the defense. The defendant in this case has had the fortune to be defended by some seven or eight different counsel; the prosecution has been conducted, as far as the labor has been concerned, by two, assisted by the advice and aid of the District-Attorney in person. I think, also, the Court may take notice of the fact that the senior counsel for the prosecution has come from the labor of several weeks in the case preceding this, and there is at least an equal strain and labor on this side. Notwithstanding that, we are ready to enter now on another trial, and we do not feel that the strain upon us has been so great but that we are able to enter upon the duties of another. It strikes me that among the multitude of counsel for the defendant, if those who took a particularly prominent part hitherto were relieved by others, the strain might be avoided. As for the civil suit, I will say I am also engaged in it, and the preparations and labor of it are on me equally with this now being tried; although I shall have the advantage in the civil suit of the aid of the associate counsel, Mr. O'Conor.

Of course, if when the civil suit comes on to be tried we are on this case, it will be a sufficient reason for adjourning the civil suit. An additional reason is presented, that there are numerous cases for high crimes now waiting to be tried, and that public justice demands that they should be tried first. I apprehend the counsel is not charged with the care of public justice; and if the District-Attorney, in the discharge of his duty, sees fit to move for trial this case of misdemeanor, to be sure, by which $6,000,000 was taken from the public treasury he alone is to be the judge of what is right. Public justice demands that when a case is entered on, it should be brought to a conclusion which shall say that a man is guilty or not guilty, and, therefore, I ask that the case proceed.

Judge Davis—I feel some embarrassment on this motion, which does not arise out of the exhaustion of counsel nor the exhaustion of the Court, which has not been taken into consideration.

Mr. Bartlett—Your Honor is "of age."

Judge Davis—And I begin to feel my age. Nor does it arise from the importance of this criminal business, but I am troubled with a question as to the continuation of this term, inasmuch as on Monday the regular term begins, and there would be two courts contemporaneously in session. It strikes me that there is some little embarrassment there.

Mr. Peckham admitted that he was unable to advise the Court on the question.

Mr. Graham—It cannot overlap the term beginning on Monday. There is no power given this court such as a special statute gives the General Sessions, to overlap an independent term. This prosecution was initiated in December, 1871. Between that and December, 1872, they piled indictments on the defendant in the General Sessions, none of which they tried, and on one of which they sought to commit him without bail. Down to October last there was no motion on the part of the prosecution. In October last, this indictment now before the Court, as far as we know, was first drawn, certainly was first presented. We demanded a copy on the 24th of October, and did not receive it until the 11th of November, so that this prosecution is scarcely two months old. The defendant has passed through a trial that lasted for weeks. It is a question whether the prosecution can pick out the most disadvantageous time for him. If the Court sees that the prosecution uses their power perversely, the discretion of the Court can arrest their action, and compel them to consult somewhat the convenience and rights of the accused, as well as of his counsel.

They have tried Mayor Hall in October. They have put both these trials before the public. In one newspaper I saw to-day, there is an article in which they seem to exult over the efforts made here to "whip in" this jury. If these sentiments are to be breathed into the community at this time, and every effort is made by the Press to prejudice men against him, I submit that it is a serious consideration whether he is to have a fair and impartial trial; not only fair, but impartial; and whether he would be likely to enjoy his constitutional privilege at this time. If Mr. Peckham proposes to make the business of hunting Mr. Tweed a continual occupation, we do not. If the people are so liberal in the compensation of counsel as to make it worth while for counsel to devote themselves entirely to their interests, individual members of the defense are not disposed to give up all their time to the case. If Mr. Peckham is disposed to give himself to this until it is disposed of, one way or other, counsel for the defense, who are weighed down with engagements, should not be compelled to the sacrifice to which Mr. Peckham is willing. Whatever eagerness there is on the part of the public to have him tried, they ought to be satisfied for the present, for they will see that every effort was made by the Court and the authorities to bring it to a close. The jury had a right to disagree.

Judge Davis—That won't do. All comments in relation to the jury are uncalled for.

Mr. Graham—But counsel spoke to-day as if it was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Tweed must be convicted, and that there must be something in the way that ought not to be, or he would be convicted. That was the spirit of his remarks. From the manner in which the case was pressed to the jury yesterday, it was evident that the counsel had made up their minds that if there was not a verdict on this trial there would be at another.

Judge Davis—You have had abundant preparation, after hearing both sides. You did not ask for a postponement of the trial on the ground of want of preparation.

Mr. Graham—We did, Sir; we asked for delay, and our motions were said to be dilatory. Your Honor said you were told that the first Monday in the month was fixed for this trial; now I know that to be not the fact.

Mr. Burrill—And we asked for delay on affidavit.

Judge Davis—I will retain this motion, and consider it, until to-morrow.

The court then adjourned.

WHAT THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY SAYS.

District-Attorney Phelps stated, yesterday afternoon, that should Judge Davis think proper to decide, this morning, against the regularity of granting the motion of Mr. Peckham to proceed immediately with the second trial of Tweed, no great delay need be the result, as the February term of the Oyer and Terminer begins on Monday next, and should it be deemed proper by the District-Attorney and other counsel for the people, they could then renew the motion for a new trial, which will probably be done.

Important Statement From Mr. Tremain.

Mr. Lyman Tremain made the following statement to a TIMES reporter last evening:

I am satisfied from my experience and observation in this case of Tweed and in the case of Stokes, that the mode of summoning jurors in the City of New-York, under its present officers, is the merest mockery of justice in the world; that the Ring, still remaining in power here by means of the laws that have already been passed in their interest, and at their instance, procure jurors to convict or acquit at their pleasure, and that without some radical legislative interference or change of public officers, no such thing as justice or a fair and impartial trial can be had in this City. In 1870, the Ring passed a Jury law, as part of the machinery to perpetuate and preserve their power. This law made the Commissioner of Jurors the exclusive judge as to the qualifications of the jurors who were to be placed upon the list from which the jurors were to be drawn. There is not even any property qualification required, unlike every other county in the State, in that respect, and he may put in a pauper. The only reference to the property qualification is one which says that he may excuse jurors if they are not worth $250, but there is no right given to either party to object to a juror on the ground that he has no property qualification. The parties who summon the jurors that the panel is drawn from may summon such jurors as will answer their purpose, and as an evidence from which you can judge whether my criticisms are just, I will state the wonderful contrast in the character and appearance of the jurors, as a general thing, in the Stokes and in the Tweed cases. In the Stokes case, the Ring desired that Stokes should be convicted because he had killed Fisk, who was a prominent member of the Ring, and a great loss to them. Consequently, the jurors who appeared in court having been drawn and properly summoned were remarkable for their intelligence. On the other hand, in the Tweed case, the jurors who appeared were equally remarkable for their apparent want of intelligence, and in both cases this circumstance of the intelligence in the former case and the want of it in the latter was the subject of universal comment. Now as to the facts. In the Tweed case, out of a panel of 100 jurors summoned by the Court and drawn, only twenty-nine persons appeared, from whom the principal portion of the jurors were drawn. The remaining jurors were required to appear on a particular morning in court during the trial, on an order granted by the Court, to show cause why they should not be fined for their non-attendance at the time the jurors were called. They appeared in a body during our trial, and their remarkable appearance for their intelligence and their respectability presented such a contrast to the jurors on trial as to be a subject of surprise, and no man could observe them without noticing it. These jurors came forward to give their excuses to the Judge for their non-appearance, and the Judge indorsed their excuses upon the paper which had been served upon them to show cause why they should not be fined. In case after case it appeared from their statements, and is indorsed by the Judge upon record, that the only reason why they did not appear was because they had not been summoned at all, and in numerous cases they stated that they had been at home about their business on the day when the Sheriff was required to summon them.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

Now, that there should be only twenty-nine jurors summoned out of 100 by the Sheriff, is one of those extraordinary circumstances from which all men are competent, as well as myself, to draw their opinions. The Sheriff, it is known, was a personal and political friend of Tweed. I am informed, but I know not how the truth is, that the Commissioner of Jurors, who made up the list, was also his personal and political friend. I am also informed—but this I know nothing of—that the Clerk of the County, in whose presence, as well as that of the Sheriff, the jurors ordered by the Court are to be drawn, is also his personal and political friend. It was perfectly apparent, from the start, that we were to be swamped in this case by a disqualified jury, in the sense of fairness, intelligence, and impartiality, and yet, there being no legal qualifications required from the jurors, as in other counties in the State—the Commissioner of Jurors being made by law the exclusive judge of their qualifications, and the prosecution having but three peremptory challenges—we were compelled soon to discover that we were entirely flooded by unfit and disqualified jurors. We have discovered, since the trial commenced, other facts that tend to show the peculiar mode of administering justice in the City of New-York under the law, and the administration of the offices that were brought into existence while the Ring was in power, and was guarding and fortifying their citadel of power, especially that relating to the courts, the organization of the jurors, and the general administration of justice in this City.

A "BUMMER" ON THE JURY.

We now learn that one of the jurors in this case was a man totally destitute of property; that he was what was commonly called a "bummer" on the docks; that he was never known or seen for years with a decent suit of clothes until he was dressed up and by some mysterious process brought into this court. Although the Sheriff returned that he was not summoned either personally or by copy, yet when the 100 names were called by the Clerk, before drawing out the names of the jurors, this man appeared and answered to his name. By what mysterious process he was brought into court may be easily guessed by those who know that the counsel for the prisoner were furnished with a copy of the panel before the jurors' names were called, and in time for this man to have been brought in as a juror. Another of the jurors, it is reported to me, was a mock auctioneer, and I am told that his advertisement will appear in the newspapers showing that he advertises every day "furniture for sale by a family just gone to Europe," and that this has been the case for months.

AN EX-CONVICT ON THE JURY.

Another of the jurors—as was ascertained after the trial commenced—had been convicted, at Richmond, Va., of an offense against the Revenue laws, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Albany; that he had served out his time, but it is proper to add that we learned that he was pardoned by the President on the last day of his term. Now if the Commissioner of Jurors decided that this man was a man of good moral character, which is the only qualification under the law of 1870 relating to jurors in the City of New-York, that same law made him the exclusive judge of the qualifications, and his judgment was final and conclusive, from which we can learn the kind of officer whose judgment is made conclusive, and his own standard of qualifications may be judged of by you as well as by me.

SERVING ON JURIES A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Another of the jurors, as we have an affidavit to show, had declared that he had found serving on juries a profitable business, in substance, and that, if he could only get on the jury in "Boss" Tweed's case, he could make a good deal of money. We have an affidavit showing that prominent Tammany men, warm personal friends of the defendant, and notorious politicians, were seen in frequent communication with some of the jurors during the trial, and one was heard to call out to one of these men very familiarly by his nickname, hailing him in the street. We have credible information that one of the jurors stated that another juror had invited him to go to a certain place and meet a third party not belonging to the jury. The counsel were overwhelmed with anonymous communications during the trial, showing that the jurors would never give a verdict against Tweed, assigning various reasons therefor, but declining to disclose their names for fear of the consequences of exposure. The reports that came to us from numerous sources, and from intelligent members of the Bar and others, were that the jury was so constituted that it would be impossible to expect anything else than an acquittal or a disagreement. We were obliged to use our last peremptory challenge in getting rid of a juror, before evidence was given, upon reliable information that he was not qualified to decide fairly between the people and the defendant Tweed. Reconsidering the question carefully whether we had sufficient information to justify an attempt to break up the trial, but as the Constitution of the United States declares that no man shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, we were unable to find sufficient legal ground to justify an appeal to the Court to discharge the jury, because we feared that such a discharge would operate as a bar to any future prosecution of the defendant upon the same indictment. We therefore determined to proceed, with the perfect conviction and belief that all we could hope or expect to accomplish was a disagreement of the jury, and with strong apprehensions that there would not be sufficient firmness, integrity, and fairness in the jury to prevent an absolute acquittal.

THE CASE AGAINST THE DEFENDANT.

The case made against the defendant was so strong, and the charge of the Judge so clear, that there is no jury that could be found in the State of New-York and outside of this City that, in my judgment, would have hesitated fifteen minutes before rendering a verdict of guilty. Every man who has a trial in a civil or criminal suit in the City of New-York must depend for his jurors upon the same list drawn in the presence of the same officers and summoned in the same manner as was done in the case of Stokes and Tweed. In my judgment, the friends of Reform have an immense amount of labor to perform before their work will be done, and the most important thing that now remains is to clear out these Augean stables, the organization, and summoning of jurors in the City of New-York. This trial has been, by reason of the character of the jury alone, a perfect mockery and reproach to the name of justice. The prosecution accomplished everything that could possibly be accomplished by mortal man. The indictment was sustained against every assault. The whole of the people's charges were fully and fairly developed on the trial. There was not any material circumstance left unproved. A charge from the Court clearer, more marked by learning and honesty, delivered in a manner more remarkable for its impressiveness, dignity, and earnestness, has never been pronounced in the State of New-York. Nothing but partiality or other motives, which you can determine as well as I, could have prevented a prompt verdict of guilty, in my judgment. It will be for the people, who are mainly interested in the whole system of the City of New-York, to determine whether that system shall remain unchanged, and thus, by their inactivity, indifference, or acquiescence in a great wrong, become parties to their humiliation and disgrace, or whether they will procure a thorough reformation of the evils that have been so plainly developed by the late experience.

THE DEFECTS OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

I am well aware that some of the purest and most intelligent jurors in the country are persons who do not possess a property qualification, but I allude to the exceptional character of the legislation here to show that it is not like that which obtains in every other county of the State, where the juror is required to possess certain property qualifications. I don't mean in anything I have said to make any charge against any public officer. I am speaking of the defects of the system as it exists, and of the facilities that are afforded in the protection of the men of great political power and influence residing in the City, when charged with the commission of offenses against the law of the country. When the Judge had overruled a principal challenge to a juror, a challenge to the favor was then interposed, which was tried by the two first jurors, and these jurors had it in their power to set aside or admit every juror that was afterward called, to whom a challenge to the favor had been interposed. In my judgment this should be changed, and the Court alone should be made the tribunal of challenges. Another great evil exists in confining the people to three peremptory challenges. In capital cases they were formerly allowed five. By the act of 1872 they were allowed three. Both parties, in my judgment, in all fairness, in capital cases and in misdemeanors, should be allowed twelve or fifteen peremptory challenges. With such reforms and such others as will readily suggest themselves to those who witnessed the evils growing out of the present system, I see no reason now, with a new Judiciary and an improved state of things existing in New-York, to doubt why justice cannot be as well administered in this City as in any other locality in the State. Without such reforms the chances are that a rich and powerful criminal may easily escape and defy all efforts to convict him in this City.

Mr. Tremain subsequently said that the jury in the case stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. In regard to the eleventh juror he said he received numerous communications, but preferred to say nothing on the subject.

What the Foreman of the Jury Says.

A TIMES reporter called on Mr. Louis Arnheim, foreman of the Tweed jury, at his store, No. 2,295 Third-avenue, last night. Mr. Arnheim, whose manners are frank and agreeable, was talking to an acquaintance when the reporter entered, but at once came forward on learning that a visitor wanted to speak with him. Mr. Arnheim having invited the reporter to be seated, the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Mr. Arnheim, I called to ask you for some information as to how the jury stood in the Tweed case.

Mr. Arnheim—I would be only too glad to give you any information I could on the subject, but I cannot.

Reporter—Why not?

Mr. Arnheim—Well, I will tell you the whole transaction. I was never on a jury in my life until I went on that of Tweed. Last night, after we entered the jury-room, one of the jury proposed that each man should take an oath not to reveal anything that took place, and I, not knowing how things would turn out, took the oath without hesitation. I am heartily sorry now that I did take that oath, and wish I could unseal my lips.

Reporter—Who was the juror that proposed the taking of the oath?

Mr. Arnheim—That I cannot tell you, as it is a portion of what took place in the jury-room.

Reporter—Did each man on the jury take the oath?

Mr. Arnheim—All of them.

Reporter—It is stated in one of the evening papers that you, with two others, whose names are also mentioned, were the three jurors who held out against Mr. Tweed's conviction?

Mr. Arnheim (indignantly)—That statement is false. The case was too plain for any honest man to doubt. Any man who could count one, two, three could see that it was fraud all over. But (recollecting himself) you must remember I am under oath, and cannot speak any more on this subject.

Reporter—The reticence of the jury, when interrogated as to how they stood, has given rise to some extraordinary rumors, as I suppose you are aware.

Mr. Arnheim—Yes, I have seen some singular stories in the papers, and have worried very much over them. But what can we do? The papers can say what they please, and we cannot open our lips. Time will tell the whole truth, though.

Reporter—Then you say you cannot give any information on the subject?

Mr. Arnheim—No, I cannot. I wish I could, and I would willingly tell you exactly how I stand in the matter. But I know you would not expect me to violate my oath.

Reporter—Certainly not.

Mr. Arnheim—The truth may possibly creep out in a few days, and if I see that any of the others have revealed the transactions of that night, I shall feel justified in sending for you and telling you the whole truth. The public will then see how the jury were divided.

Mr. Arnheim looked tired and careworn, and complained very much of the fatigue and worry consequent on the disagreement. In conversation, he casually remarked that he did not believe that jury would agree if they had been confined until doomsday. Not wishing to engross more of Mr. Arnheim's time than was necessary, the reporter withdrew, after having been assured by that gentleman for the third time that he regretted very much his inability to impart the desired information.

Interview with the Fourth, Tenth and Eleventh Jurors.

The fourth juror, Mr. John S. Rockwell, was visited last evening by a TIMES reporter. Mr. Rockwell is the proprietor of a liquor-store at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. This gentleman when he had learned the object of the reporter's visit, intimated at once, and in the most decisive manner, that he could give no information concerning the proceedings of the jury. An agreement had been entered into, he said, by which every member of the jury was bound to secrecy. Who suggested this agreement Mr. Rockwell refused to say. The eleventh juror, Mr. Henry M. Williams, a claim agent, was not quite so reticent as Mr. Rockwell. Mr. Williams was found at the Brunswick House, corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street. He spoke of the agreement between the jurors, alluded to by Mr. Rockwell, as a solemn oath administered to each member of the jury by the foreman. The oath he considered binding as to the proceedings that took place in the jury room. In these proceedings, strangely enough, he did not include anything that transpired as to the number of the men who stood for conviction and the number that held out for acquittal. He felt free to say, and of this he gave the reporter the most positive assurance that the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. When asked if much argument on the case was indulged in between the jurors, Mr. Williams blurted out, "Oh, no! We stood about the same from the time we entered the room. At 11 o'clock we had arrived at a conclusion which remained unchanged until we came into court." Mr. Williams had the appearance of a man conscious of having already said too much. He tried to change the conversation by complaining of the smallness of the jury-room, and the discomforts and annoyances to which the jurors were compelled to submit during their deliberations. The room, he said, was barely large enough to contain the table and twelve chairs. Mr. Williams complained that the jurors were obliged to speak in whispers, and to close the ventilators, because of the number of listeners who were endeavoring to overhear their conversation. Being further questioned as to whether the jury discussed the trial at all after retiring, Mr. Williams became restive, and abruptly closed the interview, muttering something about how sorry he was that he could impart no further information. Mr. Samuel C. Hine, the tenth juror, is proprietor of a restaurant and bar at the Sixth-avenue entrance to Central Park. Mr. Hine is a very young man, but a firm believer in the golden rule of silence. His duty, he said, he had performed conscientiously, and the other jurors had performed theirs, he believed, in the same manner. "If ever men on the top of this earth tried to come to a conclusion, we did," said Mr. Hine. To all further questions, the tenth juror pleaded his promise made in the jury-room. In this connection it may be stated that Mr. Hine contradicted the statement of Mr. Williams, to the effect that an oath had been administered by the foreman to the jurors.

Another of Them.

A reporter of THE TIMES, who stood behind the jurors as they filed into and out of court, followed them down the stairs, and asked one of them, Thomas M. Roche, whether he would object to stating how they stood during the night. This juror shook his head and made no answer. Another, who was approached immediately after, said the jurors had not told any one how they stood, and did not then intend to do so. Passing from the court-house to a neighboring restaurant, a court official was met. He had his opinion of the rumor, which had just commenced to circulate, to the effect that nine of the jurors were for acquittal. Knowing that he would not be "given away," as he expressed it, by those he was conversing with, he said: "If I was a gambling on to it I'd gamble them nine was for a conviction. You know," said he, "we have the means of getting information sometimes about the way juries stand, and I'm sure that no more than three of them was for an acquittal last night, and when they came in this morning one of them said they stood the same as last night." There was a fourth one," he added, "wavering, but he did not go over." "The talk was that two of them was 'fixed,'" said a listener, "and I think I could name them, too." This the reporter thought would be extremely desirable, but the gentleman did not see fit just then to name the men. The reporter next called upon Wm. Sparks, the Clerk of the court, and found him inclined to the belief that the majority in favor of conviction was large. In the course of a brief conversation, a juror's name was mentioned as one likely to be on the side of conviction, so it was deemed advisable to call upon him. He did not happen to be at his place of business, however, but a relative of his who was, said if he were on the jury trying Tweed he could scarcely believe from the lips of an angel that a man who had made so much money, in the time he had with his opportunities, could have made it otherwise than dishonestly, and added that he was surprised the gentleman the reporter desired to see should have been accepted on the jury, as he was pretty nearly of the same opinion. The reporter then proceeded to the juror's residence and found that he had retired to rest. His wife, a lady of very pleasing manner, after trying uselessly to rouse him, returned and talked generally about the case. She said that her husband had requested all at luncheon not to question him in regard to how the jury stood, for they were pledged to secrecy. "Of course," she said, "my husband has not said a word about the case from its commencement, but speaking for myself, I am sure if all the jurors felt as he did, the fate of Mr. Tweed would be settled as certainly as Mr. Stokes'. Mr. —— had told her that he was completely exhausted before he retired, but she was certain he would be glad to impart any information he could if the reporter would call in the evening. She had noticed that he was hoarse, and said he must have talked all night to try and convince those who opposed him that he was right.

By arrangement the reporter called again in the evening, and found the juror at home. He would be glad to inform the readers of THE TIMES how the jury stood, but all had pledged themselves not to state this fact. The reporter remarked that the law did not hold jurors to any secrecy as to how they stood on the question of guilt or innocence. "We had talked," he replied, "all night about the verdict, in order to get at a satisfactory conclusion, and could not agree, and we were tired and anxious to make an end of it. Just as we were about to leave the room it was proposed that we should keep secret the manner of our division, and all pledged their word of honor not to say how we were divided." "Then," said the reporter, "there was no oath taken?" "No, Sir," he said, "only each man pledged his honor." The gentleman could not remember, he said, who made the proposition to keep the matter secret. It was done in the hurry of preparation prior to going to the court-room, and it occurred to him, he said, just after joining in the agreement that the Court might ask how they stood, and he was puzzled as to how the difficulty might be avoided. The juror said he supposed, however, that the public would soon find out all about it. The reporter remarked that opinion seemed to prevail, so far as he could ascertain, that nine were for conviction, and the juror was silent.

As the reporter arose to leave, the juror again justified his silence by saying that the men he met in the jury-box were all strangers to him, and he could not break his pledge to them. "But," said the reporter, "don't you think the originator of the resolution had an object in view?" "Well, I'm sure I can't say," said he blandly, and the reporter departed.

At the store of Mr. Patrick Keary, one of the jurors previously visited, a Court officer residing in the vicinity was talking with the juror's brother. "The jurors, it seems," said the reporter, "do not desire to state how they stood." "Why," said the official, "they stood nine to three."

"What were the nine in favor of?" was asked.

"For acquittal, of course," responded the official.

"I heard the story the other way," said the brother of the juror, innocently, and so the reporter departed.

The Feeling in the City.

In a very short time after the discharge of the jury, the streets of the City echoed with the cries of newsboys, shrieking, "Extra! Tweed acquitted!" The newspapers were eagerly bought by citizens, who stopped at the street corners to peruse them. The fact that the criminal, of whose guilt everybody felt morally certain, was not acquitted, but that there had been simply a disagreement of the jury, did not much allay the excitement created. "It amounts to the same thing," said many, "and if the newsboy's cry is not positively accurate, it is truthfully prophetic." "How the d— could a jury disagree with such irrefragable evidence as was presented to them?" said an irascible old gentleman, reading an extra on Broadway. This sentiment was acquiesced in by every honest man in the com munity, and found utterance in various modes of expression.

The subject was discussed in all its phases at the clubs, hotels and, public places of the City, and the universal opinion was that there was some underhand work that needed explanation. "Good Heavens!" said one man, emphatically. "I have read the evidence published carefully; how it is possible for an intelligent jury to disagree upon a case which, in my mind, is so clear, is perfectly inexplicable." Suspicion pointed to the jury on every side. "They have been bribed," said some, and "they are friends of Tweed," said others.

"It is very plain to me," said a gentleman, "why the jury disagreed. Tweed will never be convicted in this City; he's got too many friends. There is a doubt in my mind as to the possibility of ever getting an honest jury to try the culprit."

"What is this [illegible] doubt you speak of?" was asked.

"It is of the Commissioner of Jurors," was the reply. "Douglas Taylor is a Sachem of the Tammany Society. He was formerly the leading spirit in the Tweed Tammany General Committee from the Fifteenth Ward. I don't want to charge Commissioner Taylor with having summoned men on this jury who were not in favor of convicting Tweed; but it is certainly strange that such a queer panel should have been made up, and that things should have turned out as they have."

HOW TWEED'S FRIENDS FELT.

Tweed's friends were not at all surprised. The climax of the trial was not unexpected. Indeed, there was some disappointment that the arch thief was not acquitted. Several days ago it was confidently predicted that the jury would disagree, and that seven would stand for conviction and five for acquittal. As to the accuracy of this prediction it was difficult to obtain any information. Careful investigation seems to place the character of the majority of the jury beyond suspicion, and it is their misfortune to be linked in the trial of this important case with men whose actions during the progress of the trials were, to say the least, very strange.

TAMPERING WITH THE JURY.

It is alleged that some of the jurors were in the habit of meeting outside the jury-box, and that they have been seen talking to Tammany politicians and men of disreputable character, both inside and outside the Court-house. Several of these meetings took place in Delmonico's restaurant, corner of Chambers-street and Broadway. There appears to be no doubt that some of the persons have been spoken to by friends of Tweed, and this fact naturally gives rise to all kinds of insinuations against such jurors. Whether these jurors allowed themselves to be influenced solely by the persuasive eloquence of the friends of the "Boss" cannot, of course, be accurately ascertained. The names of several of these Tammany politicians who have been seen conversing with jurors after their discharge from court are on record in this office. One of the politicians referred to is a frequent visitor of the liquor saloon kept by one of the jurors, and is on friendly terms with the saloon-keeper. Another of the jurors was a member of the Americus Club, a lobbyist at Albany, and in the service of Justice Barnard, at Saratoga, working to prevent his impeachment. Another has served a term of one year in States Prison. On Thursday two well-known Tammany politicians were overheard arguing with the seventh juror, Dennison R. Parker, in favor of the innocence of the "Boss." This took place in view of the court-room. Facts have been collected concerning the action of the jury, and there is now a chain of circumstantial evidence which, in the hands of the prosecution, will, it is believed, clearly establish that corrupting influences have been brought to bear, and that the present disagreement is the direct result of such influences. Among the Tammany politicians who have been seen conversing with some of the jurors are Nicholas Muller, ex-Alderman Cuddy, and Thomas Lynch, or "Tommy" Lynch, as he is popularly known, the leader of a gang of roughs in Jay Gould's interest during the recent election for directors of the Erie Railroad.

Everywhere among Tammany politicians the news of the disagreement of the jury was hailed with pleasure. "The Boss," said they, "is too clever for them. They will never convict him. He has made too many men rich in this City, and has got too many friends."

An extra was read to a party grouped in front of "Reddy, the Blacksmith's," "Murderers' Block," Broadway and Houston-street, in the afternoon, and was the occasion of much chuckling gratification. "Bah! they'll never do anything with Tweed," said the thieves and swindlers of the City, and the comforting thought seemed to assure them that the power of the Reform movement so auspiciously inaugurated would be powerless to do them injury. "How did they stand when they disagreed, and who was for conviction and who for acquittal?" was the question asked on every side, and nobody was able to answer it, as the jury furnished an example of reticence which has seldom been witnessed. The report that seven were for conviction and five for acquittal seemed to gain general credence.

NAMES OF THE JURY.

The names of the jurors in the order in which they were impaneled are as follows:

First Juror—Louis Anheim, clothier, No. 2,295 Third-avenue.

Second Juror—Henry Warren, produce-dealer, No. 23 North Moore-street.

Third Juror—John D. Hamlin, auctioneer, No. 100 West Thirty-third-street.

Fourth Juror—John S. Rockwell, liquor-dealer, corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

Fifth Juror—Henry Hazelton, piano-maker, No. 315 West Fifty-fifth-street and No. 34 University-place.

Sixth Juror—Thomas W. Roche, grocer, No. 234 Eighth-avenue.

Seventh Juror—Dennison R. Parker, oysterman, No. 170 Franklin-street.

Eighth Juror—Patrick J. Keary, toy-dealer, No. 255 Henry-street and 18 Division-street.

Ninth Juror—Richard Dawson, No. 452 Greenwich-street and No. 124 Leroy-street.

Tenth Juror—Samuel C. Hine, liquor-dealer, No. 1,069 Sixth-avenue.

Eleventh Juror—Henry M. Williams, broker, Hotel Brunswick, No. 6 Hanover-street.

Twelfth Juror—Solomon Marx, shoes, No. 182 Broadway and No. 324 East Sixteenth-street.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

The Town Still in Danger—The People Ready to Fly.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Jan. 31.—At sun-rise this morning the thermometer stood at zero, 16° warmer than yesterday at the same hour, and by three o'clock this afternoon 60° were reached. The snow melted rapidly on the eastern hill-sides, making a marked increase in the volume of the water coursing down the narrow channel; though the thaw lasted only a few hours, the temperature having fallen to 32° by 5 o'clock. The river rose fully two inches at this point, and when the fact is taken into consideration that this rise was due solely to the snow melting from here to McCall's Ferry, some idea of the effect of two or three days of warm weather may be formed.

Last night was intensely cold, and added to the certainty of general disaster along the river when a break-up comes. The current, running four miles an hour, owing to the narrow limits to which it is confined by the ice, sets across the channel from side to side, seeking an outlet, and three miles above here runs directly at right angles to the course of the stream. Where it meets the bank or an immovable mass of ice it is turned sharply off, and in the elbows thus formed immense hummocks of finely ground ice are thrown up fifty and sixty feet above the ordinary water level. This, in connection with the hardening of the floes and freezing of free water in the interstices between the cakes is rapidly forcing the water into less space and the frost is proving an enemy rather than a friend, for two more nights with the thermometer at zero will anticipate the thaw and turn the current from the bed of the river to the low ground between the water's edge and the bluff.

The inhabitants are powerless. There is not the slightest chance for exertion to avert the threatening disaster, for the gorge being miles long, extending from side to side, and nine-tenths of the distance resting on the bed of the river there is no water to float it off even if broken up. It can only be removed by gradual thawing, or the pressure of water and ice from above, and as the former is a vain hope, and the latter an occurrence that may happen any day, the people here have no resort but to watch and be prepared to move up the steep bluff that backs the town. Several old residents have told me that in their opinion not a stock or stone will be left on the lower side of the street which forms the town, no matter whether it thaws or freezes. All indications favor a warm day to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Jan. 31.—The Susquehanna River is not rising. The ice is still gorged, and the cold weather is cementing it more closely, which will render the breaking up, when it occurs, more dangerous. The thermometer stood at 22° below zero last night.

The Wharton Trial—The Jury Out.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 31.—The court opened at 9½ o'clock this morning. Attorney-General Syester resumed his argument for the prosecution and continued until 1 o'clock, when the case was given to the jury, who were still out at a late hour this evening. The court-room and hall leading thereto were densely crowded during the entire day.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31—Midnight.—The Wharton jury has now been out ten hours and have not agreed. There are several rumors about them. Most probably they stand six to six.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mails and Trains Stopped in Spain by the Carlists—Encounter With Spanish Troops—Carlists Defeated.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—No mails have been received from Spain for two days. The Orleans Railway Company have been notified that railroad traffic in the north of Spain is interrupted by the Carlist insurrection. The Spanish companies advise merchants to send forward no more freight at present, as the running of regular trains is temporarily suspended.

The *Courrier* (newspaper) of Bayonne says it is reported that Don Carlos occupies the magnificent viaduct on the Northern Railway at Ormaistegui, and is ready to blow it up if hard pressed by the royal forces. Several trains have been fired into by the Carlists, and obstacles have been placed on the tracks.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—A force of Government troops, under General Mercado, defeated a band of Carlists in the North yesterday, killing eleven of them and wounding a large number.

General Moriones, the commander of the royal forces in Navarre and the Basque Provinces, has established his head-quarters at Alsasua.

A report which was current in Madrid yesterday that a crisis in the Cabinet was imminent is to-day pronounced to be without foundation.

There is great rejoicing over the birth of a Prince yesterday. The happy event was celebrated by the singing of Te Deums in all the churches, the firing of salutes, and a general illumination of the City of Madrid last night.

The Prince is to be christened Louis Amadeo Fernando.

Official census returns show that there are now 269,000 slaves in the Island of Cuba.

The Northfleet Disaster—The Spanish Steamer Evading Extradition from Portugal.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—There is now no doubt that it was the Spanish steam-ship Murillo, which sank the emigrant-ship Northfleet, in the English Channel. The Murillo has arrived at Cadiz and made a report of the disaster.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Lloyds, from their agent at Cadiz, confirms the report that it was the Spanish steamer Murillo which ran into and sunk the emigrant-ship Northfleet off Dungeness Light-house on the night of the 22d inst. The steam-ship, however, was not sunk herself, as was at one time believed, but has arrived at Cadiz in safety. Her destination was Lisbon, for which port she had a cargo, but upon entering that harbor she was signaled not to land, as there is an extradition treaty between Portugal and Great Britain, under which the officers would have been surrendered to the British authorities to answer charges brought against them. She consequently put to sea again, and proceeded for Cadiz, as there is no extradition treaty between Great Britain and Spain. The Murillo sustained no damage by the collision. Her officers and crew will soon be examined at Cadiz in relation to the disaster.

CADIZ, Jan. 31.—The depositions of the officers of the steamer Murillo will be taken to-morrow after the vessel has passed quarantine.

Sentences of Gas-Stokers Commuted in England.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The sentences of the gas-stokers convicted of conspiracy have been commuted, their terms of imprisonment being reduced eight months.

A spinning-mill in Glasgow employing 400 hands was destroyed by fire last night.

Gratuitous Advertising of Sardou's Blackguard Play.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—It is expected that the Government censor will ultimately withdraw his notification against the performance of the play "L'Oncle Sam," M. Sardou having agreed to strike out certain objectionable passages. One of these is translated by the *American Register* as follows, the words being put by the author into the mouth of a French woman traveling in the United States: "This is the country of traffic. Everything is ticketed with its price—even the honor of its women."

M. Sardou has refused to allow the correspondent of a New-York journal to read the play before its publication.

It was reported in the Paris papers that Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, gave a dinner last Tuesday to his colleagues of the diplomatic body. The report is incorrect. The dinner was a private affair, to which only a few personal friends were invited.

Church and State in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the bill to amend the clauses of the Constitution regulating the relations of the Church and State, passed its second reading by a large majority.

Dr. Folk, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, made a strong speech in support of the measure, declaring that it was justified by the attitude assumed toward the country by the heads of the Roman Church.

Safety of the Alaska.

HONG KONG, Jan. 26.—The steam-ship Alaska arrived here to-day.

THE MODOC WAR.

Capt. Jack Anxious for a Peace Conference—So Is the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The news from the camp of Capt. Jack is that he is anxious to have a big talk looking toward peace negotiations. A squaw reports that in the recent fight many of the Modocs were killed and wounded. In the lava beds, after the fight, the Indians quarreled because Capt. Jack did not fight, during which one of the Indians shot Capt. Jack through the arm.

Capt. Jack has invited Dorris and Fairchild to come to him for a talk.

Gen. Gillem joined Throckmorton's command in the Little Shasta Valley to-day.

The Indians have hundreds of beef cattle in camp and along the lake shore, where there is an abundance of grass to feed them, and could not be starved out for months.

Dorris and Fairchild go to-day to the place designated by Capt. Jack for the conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Indian peace policy suggested by Gen. E. L. Applegate, and a number of other prominent Oregonians, now present in this city, relative to the settlement of the difficulties with the Modoc Indians, in Oregon, has been adopted by the Administration, and will be immediately enforced. A peace commission—consisting of Hon. A. B. Meacham, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon; Rev. J. H. Wilbur, Indian Agent at Simcoe, Wyoming Territory, and Hon. T. B. Odeneal, present Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon—will proceed to the scene of the difficulty, charged with ample powers to hear and adjust all troubles.

What Happened After a Man Dropped Hot Ashes into a Canister of Powder.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 31.—A special correspondent of the *Gazette* gives an account of the explosion, on the 28th inst., of a canister of gunpowder in the store of Mr. Payne, at Edge Hill, King County, Va., by which the store was completely demolished, and all those in it at the time were more or less injured. Mr. Payne is a brother of F. W. Payne, of the firm of Payne & Spillman, of Washington, and is in a critical condition. A colored man will probably lose the sight of both eyes. The explosion occurred through Mr. Payne, who was loading a gun over the canister, dropping hot ashes from his pipe into it.

Senator Pomeroy's Case.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 31.—Senator Pomeroy appeared by counsel before Judge Morton of the District Court, to-day, and, waiving examination, gave $20,000 bail for his appearance at the June term of the court.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

What the Wilson Committee Accomplished Yesterday—The Examination of Mr. Horace F. Clark Continued.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Wilson Committee occupied nearly the whole of to-day's session in the further examination of Mr. Horace F. Clark. The testimony given by that gentleman did not cover many facts, but derives its chief importance from the fact that he is President of the Union Pacific Company at the present time, and is likely to be closely identified with any proceedings taken on behalf of the Government or the company against the Credit Mobilier stockholders. His examination this morning went to the basis upon which all such proceedings must rest, and the questions of Mr. Shellabarger and the answers of Mr. Clark were exceedingly interesting. Mr. Clark was interrogated as to his views of the duty of the present management of the company toward those members of its past management, who, through the Credit Mobilier, had spoliated the company of its assets. Mr. Clark replied that the Directors had never yet considered that question; that until now they had never had any definite information as to the facts, and that therefore what he should say would be his individual views. He then went on to say, that assuming the alleged spoliations of the Credit Mobilier—a condensed statement of the dividends being placed before him—to be true, there arose several important questions for the consideration of the present company: First—Had not the company, at the time the contract was made which render these spoliations possible, assented to the same with full knowledge, and was it not thereby estopped from any remedy for the alleged fraud? Second—The Government being a creditor, not a stockholder, by what means could it proceed either against the company or the Credit Mobilier stockholders, unless it be first competently established that the Government's claim is a matured debt? Third—Until this is done, what right has Congress to step in, and, by detrimental legislation, destroy the property of innocent holders—the present holders of the stock and bonds. Fourth—He was decidedly of the opinion that those stockholders of the Union Pacific Company, who became interested in the Credit Mobilier Construction Company, thereby violated their trust, and incurred a liability for any wrongful acts thus committed. These points, with many others, were elaborated at length, and with much clearness of logic and statement. The committee were evidently sounding the financier's views with reference to the basis of their report, and he was evidently seeking to bring to their consideration some of the difficulties which they will encounter when they come to recommend a remedy for the offenses committed by the corporation in its early days. It is evidently Mr. Clark's purpose to bring prominently forward the present situation of the company, which Mr. Clark claims to be that of prudent, economical, and honest management, with a strengthened prospect of continued solvency, and to insist that the consequences of the sins of its early management shall not now be visited upon innocent third parties who have since become the holders of its securities. The answers of Mr. Clark were generally given with a great deal of care, and with the evident purpose of avoiding fatal admissions. Mr. Shellabarger's questions were pointedly framed, with an apparent view of eliciting light upon the means whereby the Government can proceed to protect its own interests. The next witness was Alexander Hay, a sharp, shrewd speculator, who some years since was engaged in local railroad and bridge building enterprises here, and who was a frequenter of the lobby. He was the person alluded to by the contumacious witness Stewart, as having brought the $240,000 in bonds from New-York, and placed them in his hands. Although exceedingly loquacious, the witness slipped through the hands of the committee like an eel, and, while answering every question with apparent frankness, managed to avoid giving any information whatever of value. He had great confidence in Stewart, had had large dealings with him, but couldn't be cornered on anything of importance, either connected with Congress or otherwise.

The Wilson Committee.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Wilson Committee met to-day, at 10½ o'clock.

PRESIDENT CLARK RECALLED.

Horace F. Clark was recalled.

The Chairman caused to be read a sentence from the reporter's notes, by which it appeared that Clark said, yesterday, that he became satisfied that the gentleman who brought before him the details to break down the stock of the Pacific Railroad Company was not in the conspiracy to injure it, and not, as published, that the gentleman himself was in the conspiracy.

Mr. Shellabarger interrogated witness relative to the Oakes Ames contract and the proceedings under it, including dividends by the Credit Mobilier, and the previous agreement with Ames, that the stockholders in the Credit Mobilier should relatively share in the profits of the contract.

Witness was asked whether it was in accordance with sound usage and strict business principles to give the assets of a corporation for the construction of railroads.

The witness replied: In many respects it was unprecedented, in some it was not. In the early history of railroads, going back forty years, the usual course was to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock, or obtain money on a loan upon the bonds of the road, and spend it on account of the stockholders. He thought this was the custom as to all roads up to fifteen years ago. The result was that in most instances, or as a general rule, the stockholders lost all their money. Of late the plan of forming construction companies, and take to themselves all the stock and securities, and build the road, has been resorted to and has not been regarded as violation of sound business principles. The great distinguishing feature of the present case was that the gentlemen who formed the Construction Committee were the directors of the corporation with which they dealt. This was the first case he ever knew where the parties were identical. Construction companies, as a general rule, were composed of parties who dealt at arm's length with the corporations. It had not been uncommon with construction companies to take all the securities of every description of stocks and bonds, and turn over the road finished, according to contract.

Mr. Shellabarger asked whether it was the opinion of the present management of the Union Pacific Railroad that the transactions already described were such as to entitle that company to call on the gentlemen who procured the division of the profits to account to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the division of the same or any part thereof, and whether, so far as the witness knew, it was the purpose of the Union Pacific Railroad Company not to call upon them so to account.

Witness answered that the question had not been considered by the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, since he became President of the company. The subject had been agitated more or less among the stockholders. He had himself considered it in the light presented, though he thought all the facts had not been fully developed. He repeated there had been no formal action, and there would be none until all the facts, so far as legal and equitable rights were concerned, could be ascertained. The management of the Union Pacific Railroad Company would endeavor not to deal unjustly, nor act in hot haste under excitement, but as soon as the company should be advised of all the facts and ascertain it was not debarred in law or equity from seeking to recover, it would look for its property which has been lost. He could not, however, bring himself to assume that everything stated was necessarily true. In answer to a question by Mr. Hoar, the witness spoke of the great advantages the General Government has derived from the Union Pacific Railroad. Among them the services of a portion of the army have been dispensed with, a large extent of territory settled, and the saving in mail transportation alone of more than the whole interest on the Government loans. The witness said as President of the company he was the representative of one hundred millions of capital, and spoke of the injury which had been inflicted on the company. The Government lent its bonds, these bonds became the basis of banking operations, but suddenly, without an act of Congress and without any responsible reason, the Treasury Department refused to have them so used. This threw discredit on the bonds. What next? The Treasury Department does not count these bonds as a part of the public debt, but as the debt of the Union Pacific Railroad, although not payable by the company until thirty years hence. Furthermore, the Treasury has published the railroad company as a defaulting debtor in respect to arrears of interest, as if the interest were already due. The company was performing Government service without the slightest complaint, but suddenly, in 1871, payment was stopped by the arbitrary act of the Treasury Department. Congress, however, intervened and directed the payment of the amount withheld. Witness, supposing the matter was set at rest, purchased over 25,000 shares of stock. Last Spring the present management took possession. Economy was effected and leakages stopped; and now that reform was inaugurated, another assault had been made, thereby causing loss of millions of dollars. Losses occur consequent on the raids in Congress on the company; they fall on the poor, the rich being able to take care of themselves; and now under the cloud and darkness of the Credit Mobilier, another assault has been made by Congress, owing to which one class of the securities has fallen from 83 to 72. There never had been a complaint that the company had not fulfilled its contracts, and yet a law was rushed through saying, in effect, that the company shall perform certain work, but for it receive no money. The Government, if the accounts were adjusted on the principle of equity, would be largely indebted to the company.

In reply to a question by Gen. Slocum, witness said the salary of the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was eight or ten thousand dollars per annum, but as to himself he does not draw the salary.

Gen. Slocum asked how much money was paid to John A. Dix, by the company, while he was Minister to France?

Witness replied that he could not say, as the money was not paid during his administration. He heard, however, that $50,000 had been paid Dix under the presidency of Oliver Ames.

Gen. Slocum asked whether that amount was paid Dix while he was Minister abroad?

Witness replied that he did not know the date of the payment. The money was paid after Dix had left the road. It was $50,000.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—In connection with an attempted negotiation of bonds.

Q.—Were any of the bonds negotiated there? A.—I think not.

In reply to Mr. Hoar, the witness said he had no personal knowledge of the subject. The first time his attention was called to it was during the late political campaign, and one half of the slanders now current sprung into life during the canvass. A ledger of the company was shown to the witness, and which he said he had not before seen. From this book it appeared $24,000 were paid between May 24, 1865, and Nov. 1, 1866. The witness could not give the details.

Mr. Hoar—From whom did you hear of the matter during the campaign? A.—From my colleagues in the board, one of whom, Mr. Duff, a director, is here present. In further answers the witness repeated that he heard from the officers of the company that $50,000 had been paid to Dix for alleged services touching a proposed negotiation of some $20,000,000 bonds. He did not know whether the money was paid while Dix was abroad, as he had no specific dates; witness abhorred and detested the defamation so common nowadays, but he should not for this reason withhold any facts in his possession.

Mr. Hoar wished to know whether the statement witness received from officers of the company was that Dix received the money while he was Minister abroad?

The witness replied that it was so stated by them; and further stated, in reply to a question, that there was a precisely corresponding account with John J. Cisco, a banker of New-York, of high respectability, and at that time treasurer of the company.

Mr. Swan interrogated the witness at length as to the condition of the road, future prospects, financial condition, &c. In the course of the examination witness said the feature in the Wyoming coal contract, giving that company a drawback of twenty-five per cent., had been abrogated.

Being questioned by the Chairman, witness said that since the road had ceased to be a means of dispensing patronage, raids had commenced on the company. One of the Government Commissioners, Cornelius Wendell, appointed under President Johnson, received $25,000 as a condition of his accepting a portion of the road. He did not think any of the other Commissioners made an actual profit, but, from errors of judgment, they threw obstacles in the way of the road.

The witness admitted that the Government had been exceedingly prompt in accepting sections of the road, as they were built, from time to time, and delivering the bonds. He meant by "raids" certain movements in the stock market on the bonds, when money was withheld by the Treasury Department from the company. The witness said that, knowing James F. Wilson to be a good lawyer and an able man, he had applied to that gentleman to become counsel of the road; but Mr. Wilson declined, alleging that by accepting such position he might be compromised as a Government director.

In response to a question by Mr. Hoar, the witness replied that George B. Cowlam, who addressed letters and telegrams to him, was a stranger, and he had never seen him until the project to injure the Union Pacific Railroad Company had failed. Mr. Cowlam came to New-York, and he was satisfied that while Cowlam was cognizant of he was not a party to the conspiracy. Cowlam's object was to enable the witness to guard the interest of bondholders. The witness came to the conclusion that Cowlam came into possession of the information from parties who desired to make money, and had in good faith communicated it to witness, and if the conspiracy was headed off he expected to receive some compensation.

Alexander Hay, sworn, testified: Resides in Philadelphia; was in Washington during 1864 when the legislation with reference to the Union Pacific Railroad was pending. Late in the Summer of 1865, he received an order from Joseph B. Stewart on Thomas C. Durant for 230 construction bonds of the Pawnee and Leavenworth Railroad Company, the bonds being $1,000 each. He presented the order to Dr. Durant, who honored it, and Mr. Crane and Clark Bell delivered to him the bonds. He received from Dr. Durant, for Joseph B. Stewart, $60,000. Stewart frequently told him he had large interests, and that parties came to him asking his assistance as a peacemaker, and to get bills passed to reconcile differences between persons concerned in different branches of railroads. Having brought the Pawnee and Leavenworth bonds here, he deposited them in the Merchants' National Bank for Mr. Stewart. While here in 1864 witness took an interest in the Union Pacific Railroad legislation, and at the request of Mr. Stewart he spoke to several members of the committee about a bill, and assisted in preparing one. Stewart paid him handsomely. Thomas C. Durant, John D. Perry, and Mr. Huntington, and a number of gentlemen now here appealed to witness to help them. He helped all for nothing, with the exception of the payment to him by Stewart of from $15,000 to $16,000 for services rendered for Stewart. At the request of Dr. Durant he subscribed for ninety shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock in the fall of 1867, which he sold to the Credit Mobilier.

Mr. Hoar asked the witness whether he knew of the payment to any member of Congress of money or anything of value, or the promise of money or anything of value, directly or indirectly, to procure legislation.

The witness replied that he did not. He was then asked whether he knew of the payment of money, or anything of value to any person connected with the press or proprietors of newspapers, or correspondents, or promises of the same, directly or indirectly, to obtain their influence to procure legislation or withdraw their influence. The witness gave the name of W. J. Keeler, who, he thought, was a correspondent, and who wrote a good deal and took an interest in the road.

After some further interrogation of the witness, the committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Neilson-Brooks Stock—Statement of Dr. Durant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Judge Poland's Special Committee on Credit Mobilier resumed its session this morning, and Charles H. Neilson was recalled.

MESSRS. NEILSON AND BROOKS.

He testified that he kept no formal account of the money transactions between himself and Mr. Brooks; witness generally paid money to Mr. Brooks by check; he gave Mr. Brooks a check for $9,000 on account of a loan; the money advanced by Mr. Brooks was $10,000; no note was given for it. Gave him collateral security consisting of Union Pacific first mortgage bonds, which he received at the time he (witness) got the 100 shares of Credit Mobilier; also received 200 shares of stock. Received the cash dividend in the Credit Mobilier of $9,000 on the 18th of June, 1868; paid that dividend over to Mr. Brooks as part payment of the loan; did not owe Mr. Brooks any other money at that time unless it was a small amount of $100 or so. Paid the money to Brooks' cashier and took a receipt at the time. Witness here produced the receipt, and Mr. Brooks submitted his check-book showing that the amount was deposited to his credit on the same day; had not paid Mr. Brooks the balance, as the gentleman still held the collateral security. Witness owes Mr. Brooks now about $15,000, money advanced. Mr. Dillon advanced the money for the fifty shares, and received as collateral security four first mortgage bonds and fifty shares of Union Pacific stock; did not remember of having paid Mr. Dillon; suppose he had been paid by the sale of the securities, which he had a perfect right to sell. Mr. Dillon had assured witness recently that the loan had been paid.

Q.—Have you ever had any settlement with Mr. Dillon? A.—No, sir.

Judge Poland—Well, it would be a little remarkable if the sale of the bonds exactly paid the loan.

Witness—I have a right now to go to Mr. Dillon with my check for the amount of the loan and interest, and demand my securities again. Witness supposed the securities just about covered the loan; thought they were well worth about 80.

Judge Poland—Well, the evidence before us shows that Mr. Ames sold the bonds at 97.

A.—Well, I never sold any of mine at that price; never had any such offers. Witness made it a custom never to take up a loan until called upon to do so; did not think five years an unusual time to let a loan stand; had frequently known them to stand that long.

By Mr. Niblack—Mr. Brooks still holds the Union Pacific bonds as collateral security on another loan; the bonds draw interest, and a portion of that interest has been paid to witness by Mr. Brooks; expects to pay Mr. Brooks interest on the loan.

By Mr. McCrary—Borrowed the $14,000 from Mr. Brooks some time last Summer. Resided in the same house with Mr. Brooks, and used same safe with him.

By Mr. Merrick—Witness' regular business is not that of a stock operator; is in the insurance business, and keeps regular books of that; deals in stocks very frequently, but keeps no accounts; they are kept by the broker. Mr. Brooks now holds $16,000 as collateral security. Witness has had the interest on $5,000, and Mr. Brooks had that on $11,000. Had frequently received a check from Mr. Brooks for $500 on account.

Q.—Did these checks generally come about Christmas or New-Year's? A.—No, Sir; did not know what amount he had received by check from Mr. Brooks. Witness thought he had received about $3,500, in the aggregate, from Mr. Brooks, including interest on the bonds and the $500 checks.

By Mr. Brooks—I want Mr. Neilson to show from his memorandum all the transactions he has had with Mr. Ham. A.—I cannot show all, but here are some.

Witness here produced two notices from B. F. Ham, Assistant Secretary of Credit Mobilier, directed to him, (Neilson,) dated March 3, 1868, and March 4, 1868, announcing that there were dividends due him on Credit Mobilier stock, and notifying him to come and get them.

Mr. Brooks said he offered this to show the stock belonged to Mr. Neilson.

Witness testified that the notice of March 3 was for dividends due on the 100 shares. On that day he bought the fifty shares additional, and the notice of March 4 was for dividends due on the additional shares. Witness let the loan rest with Mr. Dillon because it was a satisfactory one to both parties. The business between Mr. Brooks and witness can be easily settled by their check-books; had dealt in Union Pacific stock frequently, and nearly all other stocks on the list; it is a common practice in Wall-street to sell out collateral securities. Mr. Dillon would have naturally done so. Upon learning that Oakes Ames was about to fail, his first impulse would have been to sell out, and take care of himself. The bonds were permitted to be in the house of Mr. Brooks as a place of security. Witness could have got them at any time by paying the $1,000 balance due.

DR. DURANT VOLUNTEERS ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Dr. Thomas C. Durant appeared before the committee and submitted a long statement in writing in reply to the testimony of John B. Alley before the committee on the 7th of January. He commenced by saying that the statements of Mr. Alley were so at variance with the actual facts as to the two corporations, and so untrue and unjust to individuals, both living and deceased, that he deemed it necessary to reply, that Alley's rash statements should not go out to the world without the refutation which the record of the Union Pacific Railroad abundantly furnished.

Mr. Durant then quoted extensively from the record as to the organization of the railroad company, the Hoxie contract, and the difficulties under it; then as to the organization of the Credit Mobilier and its work. Mr. Ames, Mr. Alley, and their friends were not original subscribers in the Union Pacific Road, their only interest in the company being acquired by them as directors or as stockholders in the Credit Mobilier. He next refers to the injunctions which he obtained against Ames & Co., to prevent the settlement with the Credit Mobilier at $50,000 per mile for fifty-eight miles. He deemed it his duty, as an officer of the Union Pacific Company, to do all in his power to protect the interests of those of the stockholders who were not stockholders in the Credit Mobilier. His course was not approved by Mr. Alley and his friends, who seemed to consider all sums saved to the Union Pacific as robbed from them as stockholders in the Credit Mobilier. Mr. Alley, in his statement, had, with unparalleled impudence, attributed to Mr. Ames and his party the views and policy of their opponents. The protests and complaints of witness before the courts, to protect the interests of stockholders, were the best evidence of what his views and actions were at the time.

After Ames & Co. had acquired a voice in the direction of the road, they developed several plans, which increased the cost of construction to the railroad company. One of these plans was the payment of large commissions to themselves for loans to the company or procuring for it such loans; locomotives, which had been purchased at a Government sale of condemned property, and being repaired, were forced upon the company by Oakes Ames. They well knew that 150 miles of the road next west of the one-hundredth meridian was being built for about $20,000 per mile, exclusive of equipment and station-houses. This fact appears from the Boomer contract, and witness submitted a copy of it.

He further said that Mr. Alley and company improperly charged him with many items and neglected to credit him with others, and thus placed him in a false position in order to influence the election of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. In support of this Mr. Durant read affidavits from Sidney Dillon, Henry C. Crane, and others. As to the Fisk suit, the witness stated that Mr. Ames, then acting President of the Credit Mobilier, gave directions to the Treasurer to receive no subscriptions for stock except when accompanied with payment of the par value thereof. Thereupon Mr. Alley and his friends proceeded to subscribe for the stock. On the first subscription being made, a parcel of greenbacks was produced by the party making the subscription, stating to the Treasurer that it was a tender of fifty-five per cent. of the amount of the par value of his subscription, which was, of course, refused by the Treasurer, as the party well knew it would be. The amount thus pretended to be tendered was not, as I understand, ever counted by the Treasurer, but was retained by the party so offering to subscribe, to be used the next minute on another subscription. Among the subscriptions made in such way at this time are three in the name of John B. Alley and John B. Alley, trustee, amounting in the aggregate to $28,500,000. This farcical subscription and tender thereon was continued for the period of about ten minutes in time, and reached in amount the sum of about $60,000,000; not a dollar of this money passed into the hands of the company, nor was it intended it should so pass. All this took place about five days before the election of directors. The by-laws of the company provided that no stock could be voted on which had not stood on the books of the company in the name of the person offering to vote thereon for ten days previous to the election. On the day of the election Mr. Alley and his friends, with Gen. B. F. Butler present as their counsel, in the stockholders' meeting passed a resolution amending these by-laws to suit their desire, appointed new inspectors, and opened the polls, the duly-appointed inspectors having previously opened the polls and commenced receiving votes. All the parties were enjoined from voting upon subscriptions for stock on which no money had been paid at this election, but I understood Gen. Butler in some way succeeded in getting one of the injunctions modified, the election being carried on in two polls with two sets of inspectors on the same roll, one ticket representing the old board and the other that of Mr. Alley and his friends. Each board of inspectors declared their ticket elected. An injunction restraining Mr. Alley's bogus board from acting was at once procured and served on them, to which they gracefully submitted, and never moved to dissolve the same. The witness next quoted from the record to show when Mr. Alley was elected a director, and next cited the resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees, Dec. 12, 1867, instructing the Treasurer to procure from the Union Pacific Road $2,000,000 of their first mortgage bonds and produce an equal amount of full paid up stock of said company, to declare a dividend of sixty per cent. in bonds and sixty per cent. in stock under the Ames contract. On this resolution Mr. Alley voted in the affirmative. The witness read this to contradict the statement of Mr. Alley, that he (Mr. Alley) was opposed to a distribution of the profits arising under the Ames contract. On the 3d of January Mr. Alley again voted for a resolution for a supplemental dividend of twenty per cent. in Union Pacific bonds.

Witness then testified as to the 250 shares he sold to Mr. Alley, and said, "I think the change of views which he experienced shows that his claims for his patriotic and unselfish course in connection with this enterprise are as baseless as many of his other statements have been. The record shown to be his, and other transactions of his before the eyes of the other trustees, so disgusted the majority of them that his resignation was insisted upon."

The witness then quoted from a letter of Ames to McComb, dated Sept. 17, 1867, stating they could not put Durant in as a director unless he withdrew his injunction suits. That was the reason he was making opposition to witness, and not on account of any extravagance or mismanagement on the part of witness.

He next cited Oakes Ames' contract to build 667 miles of the road at the following prices: First, 100 miles at $42,000 per mile; second, 167 miles at $45,000; third, 100 miles at $96,000; fourth, 100 miles at $80,000; fifth, 100 miles, $90,000; sixth, 100 miles, $96,000. On the 15th of October, Mr. Ames assigned the contract to seven trustees, but previous to this assignment the Board of Directors agreed to recognize said assignment, and accepted the guarantee of the Credit Mobilier Company, and to release Ames from all liabilities under the same, referring the details of such assignment to the Executive Committee. A full release from all liabilities under the contract was duly executed by the proper officers of the company, and Mr. Ames' responsibility completely wiped out.

The witness next referred to the fact that Gen. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the road, under a salary of $10,000 per annum, was also a member of Congress in Washington, instead of being on the road. When witness remonstrated against this, he was informed that Dodge could do more good in Washington, where he had great influence. He further found that the wife of Gen. Dodge had 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and was therefore a large participant in the profits to be made by the contractors. He did not mean to say that the Chief Engineer would be unduly influenced in his duties by any interest which his wife might have. He next produced his order suspending Dodge as Chief Engineer, on account of over-estimates of amounts due contractors, made by him, and the reply of Dodge that the estimates were made up from data furnished by Messrs. Reed and Crane in reference to his accounts while Vice-President of the road.

Witness submitted affidavits of Sidney Dillon, B. F. Ham, H. C. Crane, John J. Cisco, John A. Dix, Oliver Ames, and others, showing that they were correct. Mr. Alley and Mr. Ames called to examine his accounts as a self-constituted committee. He was willing to show them all his accounts connected with the Credit Mobilier; but when they wanted to inquire into his accounts as an officer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, he gave them but little information. He denied ever having said to Mr. Alley that he paid Mr. Thaddeus Stevens any money whatever, never having seen him, except on one occasion. Witness further stated that he never paid or promised to pay Mr. Stevens any sum of money whatever, or any stock, bonds, or other property. He denied all connection with the Fisk suit, either on the part of himself or Mr. McComb. Mr. Alley's claim that the success of this great national enterprise was owing to Mr. Ames and his friends was utterly unfounded. Witness then gave a history of his connection with the road, stating that he had lines run through Cheyenne Bridge and other mountain passes out of his own private means before the company had obtained subscriptions enough to enable them to organize.

MR. ALLEY MAKES A REJOINDER.

Mr. Alley desired to address the committee.

Judge Poland said they would hear him, but he must notify him that the committee-room was not the place to settle disputes between himself and Mr. Durant.

Mr. Alley then reiterated his former statement that the cry of "stop thief" was made by the thieves themselves, and he hoped the other committee would make a full investigation as to the history and management of the road. This committee, of course, could not do that. He charged that no satisfactory account had been rendered by Mr. Durant for $435,000 expended by him, and said the person (Mr. Stewart) who had $250,000 of that money was now imprisoned for refusing to testify. The charges against Gen. Dodge were unjust, he thought; he declared he had nothing to do with purchasing locomotives.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Shall Mr. Palmer's Clerks be Paid Through the Controller?

The contest between Mr. John Foley and Francis A. Palmer, the City Chamberlain, was resumed yesterday, before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers. The matter came up on the settlement of the order modifying the injunction so as to allow the banks of deposit to pay the Chamberlain sufficient out of the interest on the City moneys to cover the salaries of his deputy and clerks, and assumed the character of a running discussion between the respective counsel and the Court, lasting for about twenty minutes.

Mr. Dyett, on behalf of Mr. Foley, submitted to the Court an order in conformity with the Judge's decision previously rendered, and which was to the effect that the temporary injunction previously granted, restraining the banks of deposit from paying, or the Chamberlain from receiving, any of the interest on the City deposits, except upon warrants drawn by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller—excepting, however, a sum sufficient to pay the Deputy Chamberlain and the clerks of the office, which sum the banks were permitted to pay direct to the Chamberlain.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith who, as corporation counsel, appeared for the City, objected to this form of order, claiming that payments of salaries in that form was in violation of law, which provided that all payments of salaries should be made through the Controller. Had it not been for a misapprehension on his part, as to an adjournment, he said he would have been prepared to argue on the previous hearing, and was prepared to show now that the decision of Judge Barbour was erroneous, and that any modification of the injunction issued in this proceeding which permitted payments of salaries otherwise than through the Controller was unlawful.

Judge Barrett said he would respect the decision of Judge Barbour until reversed; at least he would not undertake to write an opinion in opposition to it. Mr. Foley's position in this proceeding was that of a tax-payer seeking to restrain waste. That end had been accomplished by the injunction which prevented the disposition of the interest on the City funds otherwise than on warrants drawn by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller. As to the payment of the salaries permitted by the modification, it could in no sense be regarded as waste, whether paid with or without such warrants.

Mr. Smith said the objectionable point in permitting the payment of these salaries by the Chamberlain was, that it was a violation of the law, which provided that such payments must be made through the Controller, and through him only.

Ex-Judge Edmonds, on behalf of Mr. Palmer, said: Counsel on the other side were now putting forward an entirely new theory from that understood and assented to on the former argument, and were doubtless doing so for some covert purpose. Counsel for the Corporation had come down to the very question involved in this issue—whether the Controller or the Chamberlain should have the disbursing of these moneys—whether the act of 1866 was still in force or not.

Mr. John H. Strahan, who appeared on behalf of the Controller, said there was nothing correct about it. The assent of Mr. Foley to the form of the order of modification, representing as he (Mr. Foley) did no public office, could not bind the City or any of its public officers. They desired, so far as the Controller and the City were concerned, to be entirely open and above-board.

Ex-Judge Edmonds—Then if you are open and above-board, it is the first time I have found you to be so during this controversy.

Mr. Strahan—Until now, I have never appeared in this controversy. Your assertion is therefore wholly unwarranted, and your gray hairs don't—— (Here the gavel of the Judge cut Mr. Strahan's sentence short.)

Mr. Dyett said, so far as his client, Mr. Foley, was concerned, he desired only to see to it that the public funds were not wasted. The present modification proposed on behalf of the City and Controller could affect only remotely the manner of paying these salaries, and with that he has no disposition to interfere.

Judge Barrett here intimated a doubt as to the right of the Controller or the City to intervene in the litigation in its present form.

Ex-Judge Edmonds (with considerable earnestness) said whatever form this modification was to assume, he wanted to see the order and satisfy himself that it shall be in strict accordance with the views of the Court.

Judge Barrett then brought the discussion to a close by directing the respective counsel to submit to him memorandums of the form of order as they understood it on either side, and he would then frame the order of the Court as he deemed proper in the premises.

Counsel then retired, those on Mr. Foley's side being evidently of the impression that the modification would be so framed as to prevent the salaries of the Chamberlain to be paid only through the Controller.

Anticipating this result, the Controller several days since sent to the Chamberlain requesting that he furnish a certified copy of his pay-roll for the action of the Finance Department. With this request the Chamberlain has not hitherto complied, and it is understood the employes have been or will be paid for January by the banks as heretofore.

The order in the case will probably be entered to-day.

Mr. Foley, last evening, while speaking to a reporter of THE TIMES, said he looked upon the action of Judge Barrett as a decided victory, and if the banks paid the salaries of the employes in the Chamberlain's Department, they would do it at their own risk. He was fully convinced that when the decision of Chief-Justice Barbour came up before the Superior Court, General Term, it would be reversed almost without argument, as several lawyers had pronounced it erroneous.

The "Greeley" Stamps Classed as Other Counterfeits.

In the case of Peter Kehoe, who was arrested for selling counterfeit money, Commissioner Betts, yesterday, committed the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of $5,000 bail. The case was a peculiar one, from the fact that Kehoe dealt in what are known as Greeley stamps, which, on superficial examination, represent the fifty-cent currency. On close examination, it is found that, instead of the usual wording, they read, "The people of the United States will pay fifty cents for one half dollar," and they are signed "Greeley." They bear resemblance to a genuine note, but prisoner's counsel claimed that they were not counterfeits in the meaning of the statute because of their peculiar wording, not being an obligation to pay. There was a long argument on this point, but the Commissioner decided that it is a question for a jury to decide whether the money passed is calculated to deceive persons using ordinary caution. This money has a general resemblance to the fifty-cent currency, and the jury must determine whether it would deceive. In any event, the prisoner would be held under the seventeenth section of the act of 1864, which makes it a crime to imitate any part of the engraving on a United States obligation.

LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

What It Costs to Support Warden Tracy's Guests—His Exorbitant Accounts Analyzed.

Ludlow-street Jail is occupied principally by fraudulent debtors and persons charged with offenses against the laws of the United States. For taking care of the former the County of New-York is charged at the rate of $2,846 per month, and the United States Government is debited with the support of the latter. It is very difficult to ascertain the exact number of prisoners confined at any period in the prison, but from the most authentic sources we learn that the average is about ninety daily, of which number ten are supposed to be United States prisoners. This leaves eighty chargeable to the County of New-York. Many of these are able to, and, in fact, do, pay for their maintenance while confined in the jail; but, nevertheless, the rate-payers are taxed for their support. Any one acquainted with the management of Ludlow-street Jail knows that a prisoner, if he be able and willing to pay the Warden, will get privileges in proportion to the weekly stipend thus paid. He can have all the delicacies of the season if he pays the Warden's price; he can play at billiards all day if he foots up the bill regularly; he can play at chess, back-gammon, whist, &c.; and he can have the use of a library, such as it is—all for cash. He can smoke cigars, crack jokes with the keepers, lounge in the lower day-room, and at the appointed hour dine in a nicely furnished apartment for "C. O. D.," (cash on demand.) If the prisoner is not possessed of the open sesame, in the shape of greenbacks, he must manage to exist without participating in any of the privileges granted to his more fortunate fellow-prisoners. This latter class generally forms about one-fourth of the whole number of inmates, which fact should be borne in mind in considering the information contained in this article.

Among the bills presented to the Controller are those of Warden Tracy, of Ludlow-street Jail. He claims $28,464 34 for the maintenance of the prisoners and miscellaneous expenses for the ten months from January to October, 1872, both inclusive, being an average monthly expenditure of $2,846 43. The accounts as furnished by Mr. Tracy merely give in toto the quantity alleged to have been consumed of each article. They do not state the number of prisoners maintained in the institution, nor do they give any data to test their accuracy. These accounts were before the late Board of Supervisors, but that body took no active steps to ascertain their correctness. It is understood that Warden Tracy was before the Board, and when questioned as to the number of prisoners and the data upon which he made out his accounts, he replied that he kept no books, and that he could not give a more detailed statement. Controller Green having reasonable cause to doubt the correctness of these claims, has steadfastly refused to pay them. Without any reference to the quantities charged, the prices alone seemed to be exorbitant, and much in excess of those paid by any other public institution in the City.

We have made an examination of Warden Tracy's disputed accounts, and give below the result of such investigation. Taking the average daily number of County prisoners at eighty, which there is reason to believe is rather above than below the average, we have a fair data upon which to work.

The largest item in these bills is that of meat, the aggregate of the ten months' accounts amounting to 44,650 pounds, at 20 cents per pound, $8,930. In the ten months from January to October there are 305 days, and allowing for this period one pound of meat per day each for eighty men, it will come to 24,400 pounds, which is 22,250 less than that charged by Mr. Tracy. As to price, the meat which he purchases can be obtained, if not by retail at least by contract, at 20 cents a pound. Calculating for the difference in these qualities and prices, there is an apparent overcharge in the meat bills alone of $6,002. Besides the meat, there is a charge for 2,617 pounds of fresh fish, at 10 cents per pound, $261 70. Allowing the quantity to be correct, there is an overcharge in price of 4 cents per pound, as it can be purchased for 6 cents. This overcharge amounts to $104 68. There is still a further charge of $99 for 11 quintals of codfish. Assuming the quantity to be correct, there is an overcharge of $22, as the article can be had for $7 instead of $9.

Next to meat, bread forms the largest item. The number of loaves charged for is 46,397, at 10 cents, $4,639 70. Allowing each person one and a half loaves daily, the consumption will come to 36,600, or 9,797 loaves less than the number charged for. These 36,600 loaves can be supplied for 8 cents each, or $2,928, being $1,711 70 less than Mr. Tracy's demand.

Potatoes come next in order, $2,265 50 being charged for 1,205 bushels, or at the rate of about $1 90 per bushel. Calculating at the rate of 2 pounds each per day, the quantity used amounts to 48,800 pounds, equal to 871½ bushels, which can be bought for $1 20 per bushel. This will amount to $1,045 80, being $1,219 70 under the sum demanded.

Tea forms the next largest item. The quantity charged is 2,664 pounds at 80 cents per pound, $2,115 20. This quantity is equal to a consumption of one and three-fourths ounces daily by each person. The overcharge is glaringly apparent in this item. In all well-managed public institutions, one-eighth of an ounce of tea is considered a liberal allowance for each person daily, but doubling this and allowing one-quarter ounce for each person, the quantity consumed will only reach 381¼ pounds, instead of 2,664 pounds, as charged. In other words, one-seventh of the quantity charged for would be quite sufficient. The overcharge comes to $1,810 20. In this connection, it must be mentioned that there is an additional charge made for 3,382 pounds of coffee at prices from 30 cents per pound upward, the whole cost amounting to $1,052 10. This charge for coffee is equivalent to a daily allowance of nearly two and a fourth ounces to each person. Half an ounce is considered a liberal quantity, and at this figure the consumption would only amount to 762½ pounds, or twenty-one per cent. of the quantity charged for. Good coffee can be purchased at 20 cents per pound, which, for 762½ pounds, would come to $152 50, being $899 60 less than the sum demanded.

The amount charged for butter is 3,423 pounds, at 40 cents per pound, $1,369 20. At two ounces daily for each individual, the quantity would be 3,050 pounds, which can be had at 30 cents a pound, equal to $915, being $454 20 under that in Warden Tracey's bills.

Mr. Tracy demands $905 70 for 9,057 quarts of milk, at 10 cents per quart. Both the quantity and the price are exorbitant. One-eighth of a pint per head per diem is sufficient for the purposes to which it is applied. This will amount to 1,525 quarts, and this quantity, at 8 cents per quart, will come to $122, which is $783 70 less than the sum charged.

Sugar appears in the accounts for $408, being 2,720 pounds, at 15 cents. Considering that there is a further charge of $205 25 made for molasses, one ounce of sugar daily is deemed a fair allowance for each person. This will give 1,525 pounds, and, as it can be purchased at 12 cents a pound, the cost will only be $183. The overcharge in this article is $225. The consumption of molasses appears to have been 159 gallons, at $1 29, but this article can be had at the rate of 85 cents per gallon, or $27 20 per barrel. The overcharge in this item is $17 10.

Vegetables are set down for $1,674 64, without any specification as to quantity. Calculating at the rate of 2 cents a pound, the army price for such articles, we get a quantity equal to 83,732 pounds, which is equivalent to a daily ration of nearly 3½ pounds for each person. Mr. Tracy, in his capacity of landlord of the Ludlow-street Jail, was not, we need scarcely say, so extravagant as to allow such a supply of vegetables to his guests, even if the latter had stomachs capacious enough to contain such a quantity. If we make a liberal allowance of 1 pound to each person, 24,400 pounds will represent the quantity consumed, being 59,332 pounds less than the quantity supposed to have been used. At 2 cents per pound the overcharge under this head is $1,186 64.

Ice, if not the most exorbitant in point of money value, is certainly the most exorbitant item in Mr. Tracy's bills as to quantity. He charges $651 77, without specifying the quantity. During the year 1872 ice was supplied to butchers and others at the rate of thirty cents per 100 pounds. At this rate Mr. Tracy must have used during the ten months from January to October 217,260 pounds, or nearly 108¾ tons, equivalent to a daily consumption of 712 pounds, or nearly 9 pounds to each person. If these accounts be correct, the occupants of Ludlow-street Jail are strange specimens of humanity. After demolishing daily more than a reasonable quantity of bread, meat, fish, potatoes, butter, flour, rice, tea, coffee, sugar, and molasses, they manage to make room for 32 pounds of vegetables and 9 pounds of ice. As this quantity of ice could not be used for ordinary purposes, it is presumed that the greater part of it must have been swallowed in its purity by the hungry denizens of this prison. At any rate, whatever quantity of ice was really purchased, we may reasonably presume that the greater portion of it was used by Mr. Tracy's rich and favored guests, and that the really poor prisoners did not participate in its consumption to any appreciable extent. The Warden has no right to charge for ice or other extras used and paid for by his favored guests. To be liberal, however, we allow 100 pounds of ice daily, which, for the ten months, would come to 30,500 pounds, at 30 cents per 100, equal to $91 50, being $560 27 under the amount charged.

The next item of interest is that of 1,723 pounds of hard soap at 13 cents per pound, $223 99. The army allowance is at the rate of four pounds daily for 100 men, and calculating at this rate, the quantity used should only have been 976 pounds, which can be purchased at 9 cents a pound, $87 84. The overcharge in this article is, therefore, $136 15.

The charge for pepper is $99 for ten boxes. The weight of the box is not given. Taking the army allowance of four ounces daily for 100 men, the consumption would amount to sixty-one pounds, and at 31 cents per pound, the cost would be only $18 91 being $80 09 less than the amount demanded.

There is a charge of $42 made for ten boxes of starch. This is an item which should be disallowed altogether for obvious reasons. In beans, vinegar, flour, and rice, the overcharge in price comes to $114 69, and in salt and Indian meal to $37. In sundry other items overcharges amounting to $105 are apparent.

There are several other charges in Mr. Tracy's accounts, amounting, in the aggregate, to over $2,600, on which there is no check whatever. The charge for cleaning rooms is $845 90; for washing blankets, &c., $839 80; and for a cook and two assistants, $420. The balance, about $500, is made up of various items, such as charcoal, sawdust, repairs to roof, and several utensils and implements.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the several items composing the bills in question, giving also the probable actual consumption, and showing the money value of the overcharge in each article; cents are omitted in the following table:

Articles.	Amount Charged.		Probable Consumption.		Over-charged.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Meat, lbs	44,650	$8,930	24,400	$2,928	20,250	$6,002
Bread, loaves	46,397	4,640	36,600	2,928	9,797	1,712
Tea, lbs	2,664	2,115	381	305	2,283	1,810
Potatoes, lbs	67,480	2,266	48,800	1,046	18,680	1,220
Coffee, lbs	3,382	1,052	762	152	2,620	900
Butter, lbs	3,423	1,369	3,050	915	373	454
Milk, quarts	9,057	906	1,525	122	7,532	784
Sugar, lbs	2,720	408	1,525	183	1,195	225
Molasses, gallons	159	205	159	135	....	70
Vegetables, lbs	83,732	1,675	24,400	488	59,332	1,187
Ice, lbs	217,260	652	30,500	92	186,760	560
Hard Soap, lbs	1,723	224	976	88	747	136
Pepper, lbs	319	99	61	19	258	80
Starch	....	42	....	....	....	42
Fresh Fish, lbs	2,617	262	2,617	157	....	105
Cod-fish	....	99	....	77	....	22
Indian Meal, bbls	5½	54	5½	28	....	26
Salt	....	39	....	29	....	10
Beans, bush	32	128	32	96	....	32
Vinegar, gallons	154	60	154	38	....	22
Flour	....	116	....	90	....	26
Rice, lbs	1,173	152	1,173	117	....	35
W. Soda	....	47	....	47	....	....
Barley	....	68	....	68	....	....
S't Soap, bbls	12	50	12	30	....	20
Straw Mattresses	20	60	20	40	....	20
Straw Pillows	20	15	20	10	....	5
Pans and Cups	400	120	400	60	....	60
Sawdust	....	59	....	59	....	....
Cleaning rooms	....	846	....	846	....	....
Washing	....	840	....	840	....	....
Repairs of roof	....	77	....	77	....	....
Cooks	....	420	....	420	....	....
Charcoal	....	48	....	48	....	....
Matches	....	20	....	20	....	....
Repairs of range	....	22	....	22	....	....
Brooms	....	23	....	23	....	....
Brushes	....	22	....	22	....	....
Water-pails	....	18	....	18	....	....
Mops	....	12	....	12	....	....
Sundry implements & utensils	....	204	....	204	....	....
Total	....	$28,464	....	$12,899	....	$15,565

From the above table it will be seen that there is an apparent overcharge of $15,565 in the bills as furnished by Mr. Tracey. He claims $28,464, but by the most liberal calculation he is only fairly entitled to $12,899, or a little over 45 per cent. of his claim. It will be observed that Mr. Tracy gets full credit in the above account for items amounting in the aggregate to $3,726. These are the items, opposite which no overcharge appears. There being no data upon which these several sums could be audited, Mr. Tracy has got the benefit of any doubt which may exist as to the correctness of these bills, and the full amount is brought out under the head of "probable consumption." As evidence that the sums allowed under this head are more than sufficient to support the institution, it is only necessary to refer to the expenditure of the other public institutions in this City. Excluding the amount charged for cooks, cleaning rooms, washing, and all the other items not coming under the head of "provisions," the sum allowed in the above table for the latter is $9,921, which is equivalent to a daily charge for each person of 40.66 cents. Taking fourteen of the more prominent public institutions in this City, and contrasting their expenditure for provisions with that allowed above for Ludlow-street Jail, it will be found that this reduced rate is far above the cost incurred by any of these establishments for a like service. In three cases, it is more than four times as much, and in all, with three exceptions, it is more than double.

The following is the average daily cost per head for provisions in the following institutions:

Ludlow-street Jail.	
Mr. Tracy's charge	$1 01
Reduced allowance per above table	40.7
City Prison	8.8
Alms-house	9.9
Bellevue Hospital	11.7
Lunatic Asylum	15.1
Epileptic Hospital	15.4
Charity Hospital	16.0
Soldiers' Retreat	16.6
Work-house	15.6
Penitentiary	15.3
Indigent Blind	17.9
Incurables	20.9
School-ship Mercury	23.8
Small-pox Hospital	25.6
Fever Hospital	27.3

In many of the above institutions the inmates are well treated, and there are, with few exceptions, no complaints as to the quality or quantity of the food allowed to the inmates therein. If Warden Brennan, in Bellevue Hospital, feeds his patients for less than twelve cents per head daily, surely forty cents should be sufficient for the guests in Ludlow-street Jail; and there is no reason why the ratepayers should be asked to pay over a dollar, as modestly demanded by Mr. Tracy. The boys in the School-ship are well cared for, yet the charge for food is under twenty-four cents per head daily.

It is needless to draw further comparisons, the facts given above speak for themselves, and it is to be hoped that the present Board of Supervisors will study them, and do justice between the overtaxed ratepayers and Warden Tracy.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Flour firm and in fair demand, but stock very light. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 31; No. 2, $1 25¼, cash; $1 25¼@$1 25⅜, seller February; $1 28⅜, seller March; No. 3, $1 12; Rejected, 98c.@99c. Corn quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 30½c., cash; 30¼c., seller February; 31¼c.@31½c., seller March; Rejected, 27½c. Oats steady at 25½c. for No. 2; 22¼c. for Rejected. Rye quiet and unchanged at 68c.@68½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and a shade lower at 75c. for No. 2 Fall; 62½c.@65c. for No. 3, according to location. Provisions—Demand light; holders firm. Pork steady at $12, cash; $12 60, seller April. Lard firm and in fair demand at $7 30, cash. Bulk Meats steady at 4¼c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Short Rib Middles. Green Meats quiet at 7¾c.; sales of Shoulders at 3¾c.@4c., the latter for Light. Hams sold at 8¾c. for 16-lb. averages; 7¾c. for 17-lb. averages. Dressed Hogs active and firm for Light, at $5 05; Heavy weights easier at $4 80@$4 82½. Whisky—Demand light; holders firm at 88c. Receipts—2,600 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Flour steady at $8 25@$8 50. Wheat steady at $1 73@$1 78. Corn firm at 40c.@41c. Rye quiet at 86c.@88c. Oats firm at 30c.@39c. Barley quiet at 78c.@85c. Butter steady. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard dull at 7¼c.@7⅜c. for Steam. Bulk Meats steady at 4¾c. for Shoulders; 6⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6¾c. for Clear Sides; fully cured ½c. higher. Bacon firm at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats firm at 4¼c. for Shoulders; 6c.@6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides. Hams sold at 8c.@9½c. for 20 to 14 lb. averages. Live Hogs sold at $4 25@$4 75, mostly at $4 65@$4 70; receipts, 1,900. Whisky firm at 87c.; generally held at 88c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31.—Flour firm and unchanged. Grain firm: Wheat sold at $1 70@$1 75; Corn sold at 42c.@43c.; Oats sold at 30c.@31c.; Rye sold at 80c. on arrival. Provisions active and very firm, with a slight advance in Bacon. Pork sold at $13 for round lots. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.@5¾c.; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@13c.; plain, 12c.@12½c., all packed. Lard sold at 8c.@8¼c. for tierce; 9c.@9½c. for keg. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 4¼c.@4½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.@6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@7c., loose; packed, ½c. higher. Whisky firm at 88c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat firmer; sales of 2,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 57; 1,400 bushels Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 64; White Canada held at $1 80@$1 95; White Michigan, $1 90@$2. Corn steady; sales of 2,700 bushels, in store, at 53c. Oats nominal at 40c. for No. 2 Western, 43c. for No. 2 Toledo. Barley active; sales of 2,000 bushels Canada at 98c.; 750 bushels Iowa, on the track, at 89c. Rye dull at 85c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt higher; held at 81c. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Flour steady; sales, 900 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and no sales. Corn dull; car lots at 60c. Barley firm; Bay Quinte held at $1 08. Corn-meal—$1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 78c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Cotton in moderate demand, irregular; Good Ordinary, 18½c.; Low Middling, 19½c.; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 10,923 bales; gross, 12,097 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,935 bales; to the Continent, 853 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; stock, 208,494 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 39,605 bales; gross, 46,004 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 17,234 bales; to the Continent, 18,506 bales; coastwise, 5,590 bales; sales, 50,000 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 33; No. 2, $1 28¾. Corn steady at 35c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye lower and in fair demand at 66c. for No. 1. Oats steady at 26½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at 88c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31.—Cotton firm; Ordinary, 18¼c.; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 19¼c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 2,805 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,046 bales; coastwise, 1,465 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; stock, 72,955 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 16,627 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 17,285 bales; coastwise, 2,597 bales; sales, 6,070 bales.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 31, 1873.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President vetoing the bill for the relief of the University of East Tennessee.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Messrs. Windom, Harlan, and Stevenson, were appointed a committee of conference on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, presented a petition from the sisters of George Catlin, asking Congress to purchase the Catlin Indian collection.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, introduced a bill to amend the act establishing national cemeteries.

CONNECTING RAILROADS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, without amendment, a bill authorizing the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company to lay down and operate a railway track through the streets of Washington, connecting the depots of the Baltimore and Potomac and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads; flat rails to be used, and the transit across Pennsylvania-avenue to be made by horse-power.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin—Authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the St. Louis River.

By Mr. Spencer, of Alabama—Authorizing the Columbus, Fayette and Decatur Railroad Company to enter public lands.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to take up the bill to dispose of the Alabama Claims award.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so as to have Senators of the United States elected by a popular vote.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, moved to take up the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, taking for granted that Senators had made up their minds on the subject, and that the vote on his motion would indicate the views of the majority in regard to the object of the bill.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said there were very important questions to be considered in determining the disposition to be made of this bill, and protested against the Senate being called to pass upon them on an undebatable motion like this.

Mr. Wright then withdrew his motion, and gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move to proceed to the consideration of this bill.

THE FARRAGUT MONUMENT.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, a resolution was adopted, extending the time for the presentation and selection of models for the Farragut statue to March 1, 1873, to allow time for the arrival of the model sent from abroad by Mr. Randolph Rogers, with a proviso that the models already before the Committee may be considered before that day without prejudice to any that may be received hereafter before March 1, 1873.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY.

On motion of Mr. Nye, of Nevada, the Webb Australian Steam-ship Subsidy bill was taken up, and Mr. Nye addressed the Senate at length in support of it.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, after some debate, offered the Burnside Subsidy bill as a substitute for the pending bill, announcing, however, that on the final vote he would oppose both.

The debate was continued at some length, when Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, moved to lay the pending bill on the table for the purpose of moving that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to Monday. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Thurman the Senate voted to adjourn to Monday.

The Subsidy bill was taken up, when Mr. Thurman, for the purpose of killing it, moved to lay it on the table, pending which motion the Senate, on motion of Mr. Anthony, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After spending the whole day on private bills the House adjourned at 4:20 o'clock.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 31, 1873.

The following bills were reported:

To abolish days of grace on commercial paper; defining the jurisdiction of Mayors' and Recorders' Courts in civil actions; amending the statutes limiting the time for the commencement of actions; to punish bribery; to enlarge the powers of Boards of Supervisors.

NINTH DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK.

Senator Tiemann presented a voluminous report from the Senate Special Committee with reference to the Ninth District Court-house in the City of New-York, which was ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Benedict—To amend the charter of the Aged and Indigent Female Home in New-York.

By Mr. Robertson—Providing for the erection of an addition to the court-house at White Plains.

By Mr. Johnson—To amend the laws relative to the formation of corporations.

By Mr. Wood—Providing regulations for proceedings in cases of husband and wife dying intestate; also, to establish a civil code.

By Mr. Perry—To amend the charter of the New-York and Long Island Ferry Company.

By Mr. Lewis—Extending the time for constructing the Buffalo and East-side Railroad.

By Mr. Foster—Authorizing the extension of the tracks of the Midland Railroad.

PROOF OF WILLS.

The bill amending the laws concerning the proof of wills was passed.

THIRD READING.

The following bills were progressed to a third reading: To establish a Recorder's Court in Utica; establishing a Board of Health in the City of Brooklyn.

THE SUPREME COURT AND COMMON PLEAS.

Mr. Perry asked and received unanimous consent to introduce a bill amending the several acts relating to the Supreme Court, and for the election of a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York.

THE CANAL TOLLS.

Senator Lord rose to a question of privilege, and read from an editorial in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* a criticism on his (Lord's) remarks on the question of low tolls on the canals, made in the Senate a few days ago. He said that paper sought to place him in a false position, by saying he was in favor of low tolls in 1870. In that year he had entered his protest in the Democratic caucus against the resolution. The speaker was proud of the term of autocrat of the canals in 1870, and asked the Senators to look at the records from 1860 to 1868. They will find that during that time the canals paid annually into the State Treasury over $3,000,000 over and above all expense. During the past two years the canals had run behind $1,000,000 annually, making $2,000,000 since the speaker left the proud position of autocrat of the canals.

Senator Lewis rose in reply, saying he knew nothing of the article referred to by Senator Lord until he opened the paper spoken of this morning. He knew Senator Lord as a positive man, and as nothing had been said by him in the Senate in 1870, when the question was before that body, the editors surmised that Senator Lord voted with his colleagues in favor of low tolls.

The bills authorizing Boards of Supervisors to raise $3,500,000 by tax for the Canals and for general deficiencies; also, for legalizing the acts of a special town meeting of Rhinebeck, were ordered to a third reading.

The bill providing for the payment of Warren T. Worden for services as counsel for the trial of Adam Fralick, in Auburn, in June, 1872, called out a prolonged debate, which had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Several petitions were presented for the reduction of the rates of fare on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

BILLS REPORTED.

To legalize the acts of Notaries Public performed in counties where they do not reside; providing regulations for the care of estates of persons of unsound mind; amending the charter of the Commercial Warehouse Company, from which Mr. Prince dissented; to provide a supply of water for the City of Yonkers; to authorize the Common Council of Buffalo to borrow money to purchase a fire apparatus; adversely on the bill to provide for steam towage on canals by means of railroad tracks on the towing-path, which was agreed to and the bill rejected; to confer additional powers on the New-York and Canada Railroad Company; to charter the Long Island City and Maspeth Railroad Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing writs of mandamus and prohibition to issue from the Supreme Courts.

Authorizing the transfer of causes from the calendar of the Court of Appeals to that of the Commission of Appeals.

Amending the act for the Constitutional Commission so that the Commissioners may act on the judiciary article.

THE QUARANTINE BOAT.

The bill to provide for the purchase of a steam-boat for Quarantine, at a cost of $38,000, came up.

Mr. Roche moved to recommit this bill, and proceeded to state that he found the cost of maintaining this and another boat had amounted to $31,000, and he thought it time to put a check on such expenditures.

Mr. Alberger, in reply, read from the Investigating Committee's report of last year to show that this boat was of great service.

Mr. Ray said all this information was an argument in favor of the motion to reduce the cost to $15,000. There never had been over sixty passengers carried, and a smaller boat would answer.

The motion to recommit was negatived and the bill passed, 63 to 22.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Lewis—To authorize the Midland Railroad Company to extend its tracks.

By Mr. Cochen—To incorporate the Long Island Loan and Trust Company.

By Mr. Worth—To charter the Equity Gas Company of the County of Kings.

By Mr. Burns—Authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to extend a track through Chambers-street, New-York.

By Mr. Blumenthal—For the better protection of life of persons engaged in mechanical pursuits. He said the bill had been presented to him by working men recently in session.

By Mr. Cook—To secure payment to mechanics of their wages.

By Mr. Wright—For the better protection of persons on the streets from the acts of corporations.

By Mr. Snyder—To authorize attorneys to perform some of the duties of notaries public.

By Mr. Husted—To amend the charter of the New-York Medical College for Women.

By Mr. Ryan—Regulating the employment of apprentices.

By Mr. Hillyer—Amending the charter for the village of Port Richmond.

THE ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

Mr. Crawford moved that a call be made on the Canal Commissioners for information as to the work on the Oneida Lake Canal, and why the contractors had failed to complete their contract. Agreed to.

Mr. Wells moved that a call be made on the Canal Appraisers for a list of claimants for damages by the same improvement. Agreed to.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Mr. Deering offered a resolution that the Railroad Committee inquire and report what legislation is necessary to compel the Hudson River Railroad Company to provide speedy and regular transit on their road between New-York and Yonkers, and whether a more suitable place for unloading cattle than Manhattanville cannot be procured. Agreed to.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

Mr. Van Demark moved that a committee of seventeen be appointed to reapportion the State into Congressional districts. Laid over.

Adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	Lake Shore	94¼	100	Pacific Mail	73⅞
200	do	94¼	100	do...s3.	73¾
100	do	94¼	200	do	73⅝
200	Union Pacific	35¾	200	do	73¾
100	Pacific R. of Mo.	59½	1200	do	73⅝
100	Erie Railroad...c.	66¼	100	do	73¾
400	do...c.	66⅛	100	do	73⅞
700	do	66¼	500	do	73⅞
900	do...b3.	66⅜	500	do	73⅞
1700	do	66⅜	700	do	73⅞
800	do	66⅜	800	do	73½
200	do	66¼	100	do	74
500	do...s3.	66¼	1200	do	73¾
800	do...c.	66⅜	300	do	73⅞
500	Rock Island	113⅛	200	North-west. Pf. b3.	91¼
200	do	113	800	Western Union...c.	84⅝
1800	Bos. H. & Erie	9¼	1800	do	84¾
800	do...c.	9¼	800	do	84⅝
100	do...b3.	9¼	100	N. Y. C. & H....b3.	104⅜
100	do	9¼	200	do	104½
200	do	9¼	300	do...b3.	104⅝
400	Ohio & Miss....b3.	48⅛	300	do	104⅜
200	do...s3.	48¼	300	At. & Pac. P....b3.	35⅜
400	do...c.	48⅛	100	St. Paul	53¼
100	do	48⅜	100	St. Paul Pf.	78⅜
1300	do	48¼	200	C., C. & I. C.	40⅜
200	do...b3.	48⅛	900	do	40⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.	115	$25,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	115⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅜	20,000	U. S. 6s C...b.c.	115⅜
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67 s30	116⅛	62,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67 bet. call	115

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000	Tenn. 6s, old	82¼	300	At. M. S. S. Co.	[illegible]
2,000	Va. 6s Con.	50	100	do..bet. call.	7¾
17,000	Va. 6s Def.	14	100	do	8
2,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	94½	100	do	8⅜
3,000	Erie 1st	101⅛	100	do	8¾
3,000	L. S. Con., Reg.	90	100	do	8
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	102	55	Adams Express	96½
4,000	Un. Pac. 1st	86⅞	150	do	99
5,000	do	86⅞	200	Am. M. Un. Ex.	69¾
27,000	do	86¾	50	do	70
1,000	do	86⅝	50	do..bet. call.	69¾
2,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	77	200	United States Ex.	77¾
1,000	do	77	50	do..bet. call.	78¾
1,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	75¾	100	do	77⅞
10,000	do	75½	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	91¼
2,000	do	76	32	N. Y. C. & H.	104⅝
3,000	do	75¾	125	do...c.	104⅝
2,000	do	76	300	do..bet. call.	105
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	99⅞	300	do	105
2,000	T. & W. 1st S. L. D.	89¾	800	do...s3.	105
3,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	104⅞	100	do...b3.	105⅛
2,000	N. J. C. 1st new.	105⅛	200	do	105⅛
2,000	C. & Pitts. 2d	105	600	do	105
10,000	C. & M. C. S. F.	92⅞	35	Erie Railroad	66
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	85¼	600	do..bet. call.	65⅞
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	90	400	do	66⅛
1,000	B., H. & E. G.	38⅞	1200	do	66
2,000	P. R. of Mo. 2d.	88	200	do...b3.	66⅛
1,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st.	92⅛	100	do	66⅛
5,000	do	92	900	do...b3.	66⅛
3,000	North Mo. 1st	91⅛	1,000	do	66¼
1,000	do	91¼	600	do	66⅛
200	Bk. of North Am.	104	500	do	66⅛
20	Corn Ex. Bk., ex. d	130	1800	do...c.	66¼
5	Continental Bk.	80	1800	do	66⅛
10	D. & H. Canal	118	1100	do...b3.	66⅛
200	Quick. Pf....b. c.	55½	1800	do	66¼
100	M. L. & M. Pf. b30.	30	500	do	66⅛
100	do...b. c. b30.	31	1100	do	66⅜
100	Am. Coal	62	300	Harlem...b. c.	120
100	Con. Coal...b3.	47⅛	200	do	120⅛
100	do...b3.	47⅛	110	Mich. Cen....b. c.	109
100	do...b10.	48	100	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	94⅝
300	do...b3.	48	200	do	95
100	do...b. c. b3.	47⅜	800	do...c.	95
300	New Cen. Coal. b. c.	44	100	do	95½
100	do	44	1000	do...s3.	95
100	do	44⅛	100	do	95
100	do	44½	300	Union Pac....b. c.	35⅝
100	West. Un. Tel. b.c.	84⅝	1500	do...b3.	36
100	do	84¾	100	do	36⅛
100	do	84⅞	300	do	36⅛
4000	do	85	300	T., W. & W. b. c. s3.	73⅝
1500	do...b3.	85	100	do...b3.	73¾
1500	do	85⅛	200	C. C., C. & Ind. b. c.	40
100	do	85⅛	20	N. J. Cen.	105⅜
100	do...b3.	85⅛	100	C. & R. I....b. c. c.	113⅛
100	do	85⅛	200	M. & St. Paul. b. c.	53¼
100	do	85⅛	20	M. & St. Paul Pf.	78⅜
100	do...s3.	85⅛	200	do...b. c. s3.	78⅜
100	do	85	100	do	78⅜
100	do...b3.	85⅛	300	B., H. & Erie. b. c.	9⅜
100	do	85⅛	200	do...s3.	9⅜
100	Mar. L. & M.	22	200	Del., L. & W.	101⅛
100	do	22	20	do	101
100	do	22	100	do..bet. call.	101⅜
100	do	22⅛	300	Chi. & Alton...c.	114⅛
300	Ches. & Pitts. G.	90⅜	200	Morris & Essex	91
1200	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	74	100	H. & St. Jo.	48¼
100	do	74	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	70
100	do	73⅝	100	P. R. of Mo. b. c. c.	59½
100	do	73⅞	100	S. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	67½
100	do	74	100	At. & Pac. Pf.	37⅝
100	do	74	200	do...b3.	37⅞
100	do	74⅛	200	do	37⅞
100	do	74⅛	200	Ohio & M. b. c. s3.	48⅛
1000	do	74	1000	do	48⅛
100	do	74⅛	100	do...c.	48¼
100	do	74⅛	300	do...s3.	48¼
100	do	74⅛	200	do...b3.	48⅛
1700	do	74	300	do	48¼
100	do	74⅛	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3.	40¼
100	do	73⅞	100	do	40⅜
100	do	73⅝	100	do...s3.	40⅜
100	do	74	100	do...s3.	40⅜
100	do	74⅛	200	do	40⅜
100	do	74⅛	160	do...b10.	40⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¾ AND 2¼ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	115	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	115⅜
5,000	do	115	2,000	do	115⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.	114⅜	20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅜
1,000	do..bet. call.	114⅛	10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	115⅜
20,000	do	114⅜			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200	Western Union	85⅜	100	Erie Railroad	66⅜
100	do	85⅛	100	do...s3.	66⅜
100	do	85⅜	1100	do	66¼
100	do...b3.	85⅜	800	do	66⅜
100	do...s3.	85⅜	500	do	66⅛
200	do	85⅜	100	do...c.	66⅜
100	do	85⅜	100	do...b3.	66⅜
100	do...b3.	85⅜	200	do	66⅜
100	New Central Coal.	44⅜	1500	do	66⅛
400	do...s3.	44⅜	100	do...s15.	66
100	Pacific Mail	74⅛	100	Lake Shore...s3.	95
100	do	74⅛	1000	do	95
100	do	74⅛	700	Union Pacific	36
200	do	74⅛	100	do	35⅞
300	do	74⅛	300	Bos., H. & E....s3.	9⅜
100	do	73⅞	100	do	9⅜
700	do	74	100	C., C. & I. C.	40⅜
100	do	74	300	do...c.	40⅜
100	do	74⅛	100	do	40⅜
200	do	73⅞	100	Atlantic & Pac. P.	37⅝
200	do	74	200	do	37⅞
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅜	200	do	37⅜
600	Toledo & Wabash.	73⅝	200	do	37⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	82⅛	100	Adams Express	96⅛
5,000	do	82⅛	100	Erie Railroad...b3.	66⅜
1,000	N. Car. 6s, old	34	500	do...b. c. s3.	66⅜
5,000	S. C. 6s, n. J. & J.	22⅛	100	do	66⅜
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. r	105	1000	do...s3.	66⅜
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	93	1200	do	66⅜
1,000	U. Pacific 1st	86⅞	1000	do	66⅜
1,000	do	86⅞	100	do...s3.	66⅜
10,000	do	86⅞	400	do	66⅜
2,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	75¾	900	do	66⅜
10,000	M. & St. P. 1 Div.	86⅞	300	do...c.	66⅜
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	41⅞	200	do...s15.	66
300	C. & N. W. Int. bs.	98	200	do	66⅜
100	American Coal	62	1800	do	66⅜
100	Cum. Coal & Iron.	70	300	Tol., W. & West.	73⅜
400	C. Coal of Md. b. c.	48⅜	100	do...b. c. b3.	74
1200	do	48	20	Cleve. & Pit. Guar.	90⅜
400	W. U. Tel....b. c. c.	85⅜	40	N. J. Cen....b. c.	105⅜
100	do	85⅜	100	M. & St. P....b. c.	53⅜
100	do	85⅜	700	Del., L. & West.	101
100	N. Cen. C. Co. b. c.	44⅜	500	B., H. & E....b. c.	9⅜
200	Quicksilver...b. c.	43⅜	100	do...s3.	9⅜
100	do	44	100	do...b10.	9⅜
100	do	44⅛	100	O. & Miss....b. c.	48⅜
200	Quick. Pref....b. c.	55⅜	500	Chic. & Alton	114⅜
100	Mar. L. & Man.	22⅛	250	Morris & Essex	91⅜
100	do..bet. call.	22⅛	300	C., C. & I. C....b. c.	40⅜
100	do...b30.	22	100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. bet. call	67⅛
100	M. L. & M. Pf. b30.	31	1000	A. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	37⅜
5	do	31	200	do	37⅜
5	A. Mer. U. Ex.	69⅛	200	do...b3.	37⅜
100	Pacific Mail	74	400	do	37⅜
100	do...s3.	74⅛	100	do	37⅜
100	do..bet. call.	73⅞	800	do	37⅜
400	do	73⅞	200	do...b3.	37⅜
300	do	73⅞	500	do	37
300	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	104⅜	100	do...s3.	37
100	L. S. & M. So. b. c. b3.	95	200	do	37⅜
200	U. Pacific...b. c.	36⅛	2900	do	37
200	do	36	200	do...b3.	37
200	do...s3.	36			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$160,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67...s30.	116⅜	300	Erie Railroad...b3.	66⅜
3,000	C. Pac. G'd Bds.	101⅞	100	do...c.	66⅜
200	Maryland Coal	24⅛	100	do	66⅜
500	Consol. Coal	48⅜	20	do	67
200	New Central Coal.	44⅜	1800	do	66⅜
100	do	44⅜	500	do...b3.	66⅜
100	do	44⅜	1300	do	66⅜
100	Mar. L. & M.	22⅜	100	do	66⅜
200	Western Union	85⅜	200	do	66⅜
100	do	85⅜	1000	do	66⅜
700	do	85⅜	500	do	66⅜
100	do...b. Div.	85⅜	100	do	66⅜
100	do	85⅜	800	do	66⅜
100	Quicksilver	45⅜	100	do	66⅜
100	do	45⅜	500	do	66⅜
100	do	45⅜	10	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅜
100	do	45⅜	200	do	104⅜
100	do...b3.	46	100	do...b3.	104⅜
100	do	46	200	do	104⅜
100	Quicksilver Pref.	56⅜	100	Lake Shore...s3.	94⅜
100	do	56⅜	200	do	94⅜
200	Pacific Mail	73⅞	500	do	94⅜
100	do	73⅞	100	do	94⅜
100	do...b3.	73⅞	100	Bost., H. & Erie	9⅜
100	do	73⅞	100	do...b3.	9⅜
100	do	73⅞	100	do	9⅜
200	do	74	1300	Ohio & Miss....s3.	48⅜
100	do	73⅞	100	do...b3.	48⅜
100	do	73⅞	1100	do	48⅜
100	do	73⅞	100	do	48⅜
400	North-west'n Pf.	91⅛	200	do	48⅜
200	do...s20.	91⅛	200	do	48⅜
100	Union Pacific	36⅛	400	C., C. & I. C....b3.	40⅜
100	N. J. Central	105⅜	200	Han. & St. Jo.	48⅜
700	Rock Island	113⅛	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	59
100	do	112⅞	100	At. & Pac. P.	37
100	St. Paul...b3.	53⅛	100	do...b3.	37
100	St. Paul Pref.	78⅜	300	do	37
200	Tol. & Wabash	73⅞	100	do	36⅜
100	do	73⅞	100	do...b3.	36⅜
200	do	73⅞	100	do	37
600	Del., Lack. & W.	101	100	do	37
100	Chi. & Alton...b3.	115	100	do...b3.	37
100	St. L. & Kan. C.	68			

FRIDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The New-York members of the Syndicate for the negotiation of the New $300,000,000 Five ₱ cent. Loan of the United States, have this afternoon put forth the following Prospectus for Subscriptions to the Loan in this country. The time allowed, corresponding with the London Prospectus of Messrs. Baring, Rothschild, and others, is from Tuesday, Feb. 4, to the evening of Friday, Feb. 7:

$300,000,000 UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN—Principal redeemable at par after 1st May, 1881, in United States Gold Coin of the present standard; interest payable quarterly in United States Gold Coin, and both Principal and Interest exempt from taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal or Local Authority. As authorized by acts of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871. The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied to the redemption and cancellation of United States Five-Twenty Bonds, as provided in said acts.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves; and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining Five per cent. Bonds of the Funded Loan of the United States, the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of $300,000,000 United States Fives of 1881 issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned.

Applications may be made payable either in cash (in gold) or in Five-twenty Bonds of any issue—in the latter case interest being adjusted to Feb. 1.

The Bonds now offered are all that remain of the $500,000,000 Five per Cents. authorized by Congress, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination intrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America, which practically insure the placing of the entire amount and the redemption of $300,000,000 of Five-twenty Bonds, after which only Four and one-half and Four per cent. Bonds will remain for holders of Five-twenties declining this last opportunity to exchange for Five per Cents.

The Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. The Registered Bonds are in like amounts with the addition of denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest payable quarterly, will commence from 1st February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873.

The Bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury Checks for interest thereon, will be sent from Washington to the Post-office address of the holder in any part of America or Europe.

Applications (as per inclosed forms) will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payment will be made as follows: 5 per cent. on application, 5 per cent. on allotment, 40 per cent. on May 1, and 50 per cent on June 1.

When preferred, the deposit, upon application, may be made in currency or any United States bonds.

Interest at Five per cent. (gold) per annum will be added from Feb. 1 to the date of the several payments.

The books for applications will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America, on the 4th inst., and remain open until the evening of the 7th inst., and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts (scrip) will be given for the deposits. The Bonds will be furnished at as early date as practicable against corresponding amounts of Five-twenty Bonds or payment in full.

Should the allotment of Bonds not equal the subscription, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess.

When desired, we will furnish the coin (without commission) and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price, any bonds of United States other than five-twenties.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Applications may also be made to the following houses and banks: Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, New-York; Messrs. Vermilye & Co., New-York; Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., New-York; Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; First National Bank, New-York; Fourth National Bank, New-York.

The sales of Gold to-day ranged 113⅝@113¼@113⅜ ₱ cent., weak in the morning, but firmer late in the day on a pretty free demand for Exchange for Saturday's steamers, at better rates than yesterday; 60 days London, 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent.; sight, 110½@110⅝ ₱ cent.

Money was in better demand from the Stock Brokers, owing to a much larger speculation at advancing figures, in several of the prominent Stocks like Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, Erie, &c. The rates on call loan were 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest at the close of Bank hours. In prime paper there is business doing at 8@10 ₱ cent. outside of Bank.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds left off steady, at the recent advance. The Pacific Mortgages were higher, the Centrals 102¼, and the Unions 87 ₱ cent., and most of the Western Railroad Mortgages were in good investment demand. The Share speculation, as noticed above, was stronger, and the *Bulls* had their own way on Erie, Western Telegraph, and Pacific Mail, while most of the other Stocks, including New-York Central and Union Pacific, strongly sympathized. At the close of business, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

Closing Quotations—JAN. 31.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	115⅞	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116⅜	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅛	116⅜
American Gold	113⅜	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅜	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	113⅛
North-west Common	82½	82⅞
Pacific Mail	72⅛	73⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	78⅛
St. Paul Common	53	53⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛	48⅜
Western Union Telegraph	84⅛	85⅞
Erie	65⅞	66⅛
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	94⅛	94⅛
C., C., and Indiana Central	40⅛	40⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅜	73⅞
North-west Preferred	91	91⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48⅛	48⅜
Atlantic and Pacific	38	36⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

Gold receipts	$587,182 63
Gold payments	1,468,523 04
Gold balance	36,604,707 12
Currency receipts	1,974,485 83
Currency payments	432,216 34
Currency balance	24,325,305 37
Customs	302,000 00

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. Reg., '81	117⅜	5-20 Coup., n. 1., '65	115
6 ₱ cent. Coup., '81	119	5-20 Reg., '67	115⅜
5-20 Reg., '62	115	5-20 Coup., '67	116⅜
5-20 Coup., '62	115	5-20 Reg., '68	115⅜
5-20 Reg., '64	115	5-20 Coup., '68	116⅜
5-20 Coup., '64	115⅜	10-40 Reg.	114⅜
5-20 Reg., '65	115	10-40 Coup.	115⅜
5-20 Coup., '65	116	5s Coup., '81	115⅜
5-20 Reg., n. 1., '65	114⅜	6s Currency	115⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	82	R. I. 6s	100⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	82	Ala. 8s, M. & Euf. R.	84
Va. 6s, old	47	Ark. 6s, Funded	37
Va. 6s, new	50	Texas 10s, '76	73
Va. 6s, Cons. bds.	54⅜	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Va. 6s, Def. bds.	14	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Ga. 6s	75	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	97
Ga. 7s, new	90	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	97
Ga. 7s, indorsed	84	Mich. 6s, '78	97⅜
N. C. 6s, new	17	Mich. 6s, '83	97⅜
N. C. 6s, Special Tax	13	N. Y. reg. Bounty L.	105
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	22⅜	N. Y. coup. Bounty L.	105
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	25⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
Mo. 6s	93	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. is	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Mo. 6s, Asylum bds.	92⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
La. 6s	60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
La. 8s, Levee, '75	63	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	103
Conn. 6s	101		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	133
Manhattan	160	Market	125
Merchants'	116	Nassau	101⅜
Mechanics'	135	Shoe & Leather	145
Union	138	Corn Exchange	126
America	148⅜	Continental	80
City	250	Commonwealth	83
Phenix	100⅜	Importers' & Traders'	192
Merchants' Exch'ge	86	Park	147
State of New-York	112	Manuf. & Merchants'	98
Commerce	114	Central National	98
Mercantile	130	Fourth National	111⅜
American Exchange	111	Ninth National	105
B'k of N. America	105	Oriental	175
Hanover	100⅜	Gold Exchange	109
Irving	122	German American	100

The *Evening Post* (Editorially) is unhappy at the probable success of the Syndicate. The writer advises Congress to squelch the whole proceeding. But Congress will do nothing of the sort, and it is too late for our contemporary to do anything unless he calls some other witness to the stand than our good Democratic friend, Mr. William Butler Duncan. He has been left in a woful minority among Bankers of his own "eminent" class, if you please, on this subject. His own distinguished correspondents in London, Messrs. Baring Brothers, have joined what he was pleased to denominate, before the Ways and Means Committee, the "Ring," and without advice or consultation are now leading members of the Anglo-American negotiation.

The Annual Report of the Mutual Life Company of New-York is published and policy-holders and other parties interested in the business of Life Insurance can examine and dissect for themselves. During the year 1872 the Managers appear to have added $6,809,000 to their already large business, and they claim to have in charge various assets to the amount of $58,550,000, which they say is $5,440,000 in excess of the value, on strict computation, of all outstanding Policies and all other liabilities at their face value.

In the Hanover National Bank, of this City, Mr. William H. Scott is made President, in place of Mr. W. H. Johnson, who retires after twenty years' service in the Bank, and Mr. George W. Perkins, late in the Importers' and Traders' Bank, is made Cashier, in place of Mr. John T. Banker, who resigns to accept another position.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. William Alexander Smith & Co., No. 40 Wall-street, offering $700,000 First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad of the State of New-York.

The Bank of the Republic has made a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.*, payable Feb. 10.

The business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in January was as follows:

Dec. 31, 1872, by balance		$69,542,282 82
Receipts during the month—		
On account of customs	$11,037,490 88	
On account of gold notes	3,686,000 00	
On account of internal revenue	176,365 94	
On account of act June 8, 1872, certificates	2,470,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	1,579,219 47	
On account of transfers	9,417,703 58	
On account of patent fees	2,469 00	
On account of miscellaneous	6,451,071 59	
On account of disbursing accounts	7,837,002 53	
On account of Assay Office	454,209 96	
On account of interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	16,019,011 80	
In currency	1,413,090 00—	60,573,634 75
Total		$130,115,917 57
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$48,852,781 71	
Post-office drafts	1,250,598 95	
Disbursing accounts	7,821,191 22	
Assay-office	445,711 70	
Interest accounts, viz:		
In coin	9,175,221 09	
In currency	263,259 60—	67,808,764 87
Balance		$62,307,152 70
Balance to Cr. Treasurer United States	$45,055,859 76	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	15,677,670 05	
Balance to Cr. Assay-office	1,386,138 39	
Balance to Cr. interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	162,974 50	
In currency	24,510 00—	62,307,152 70
Receipts for Customs in the month of January, 1873		$11,037,490 88
Receipts for Customs in the month of January, 1872		13,696,426 14
Decrease in 1873		$2,658,935 26

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Jan. 31, 1873:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign coins	$12,000 00	
Foreign bullion	22,000 00	
United States bullion	300,000 00	
United States bullion, (redeposits)	40,000 00	
Jeweler's bars	70,000 00—	$444,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Jeweler's bars	7,000 00	
Foreign coins	35,000 00	
Foreign bullion	6,000 00	
United States bullion (contained in gold)	5,000 00	
United States bullion, (redeposits)	176,000 00	
United States bullion, (Lake Superior)	84,000 00	
United States bullion, Nebraska	62,000 00	
United States bullion, Colorado	42,500 00	
United States bullion, Montana	4,000 00	
United States bullion, Utah	122,500 00	
United States bullion, Nevada	115,000 00	
United States bullion, Idaho	3,000 00—	660,000 00
Total deposits		$1,104,000 00
Amount payable in bars		800,000 00
Amount payable in coins		304,000 00
Gold bars stamped	$490,017 28	
Silver bars stamped	434,290 05—	924,307 33
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, gold	122,460 22	
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, silver	311,869 61—	434,329 83

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,411,220; amount marketed, $3,466,590.

The Feb. 1 coupons of the Southern Central Railroad Company will be paid by Messrs. Vermilye & Co.

The Feb. 1 half-yearly Interest on the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds and guaranteed Preferred stock will be paid by Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.

The Feb. 1 coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railroad Company will be paid at the office in this City.

The 1st of February coupons on the Union Pacific Railroad (Eastern Division) Six ₱ cent. Gold Bonds will be paid at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.

The Commercial Warehouse Company pays a Dividend of Two and One-half ₱ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during this year, pay off, in gold, $300,000,000 more FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of the money thus released from investment must find its way into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their market price to-day is 102 to 102¼.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 91¼ to 91½. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ **GOLD BONDS,**
FIRST-CLASS.
ST. LOUIS CITY WATER LOAN.

Principal and interest payable in gold at Bank of Commerce. This is an excellent time to exchange Government bonds and get a first-class security, paying a much larger income. For sale by

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

☞ WE ARE NOW SELLING THE GOLD Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company's Southern extension or Chicago connection, at 87 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds to investors. For further information apply at our office, No. 18 Wall-st.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 31, 1873.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for, for early delivery, at about previous prices; sales, 2,786 bales, (of which 160 bales were to arrive,) including 1,663 bales to shippers, 1,080 bales to spinners, and 43 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been a less active movement, on a less firm basis as to values, the market closing tamely. Sales have been made of 18,550 bales, (of which 4,400 bales last evening, and 14,150 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with February contracts closing at 20⅜c.; March, 20¾c.@20 13-16c.; April, 21c.; May 21 5-16c.@21⅜c.; June, 21⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,751 bales, including 2,333 bales from Norfolk, 1,418 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 23,365 bales, and for the week 115,713 bales, against 133,778 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,245,513 bales, against 1,915,858 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	19
Good Ordinary	19⅜	19⅜	20⅛	20⅜
Strict Good Or.	19 13-16	20 1-16	20 5-16	20 9-16
Low Middling	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝	21
Middling	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝	21⅞
Good Middling	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞

EGGS—Scarce and quiet; fresh rated at from 40c.@48c. for inferior to very choice marks; Limed, 32c.@38c.

FISH—Trade has been comparatively dull in most kinds of stock, but values have been maintained. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $10 50@$14; No. 3 do. at $7 75@$8 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very tame movement has been reported in most kinds of Flour since our last. State and Western Flour of desirable quality has been offered less freely, and has been quoted a shade stronger on, however, a restricted business. The export trade has been checked by the scarcity of shipping Extras and the meagre supply of freight room available. Choice superfine brands have been very sparingly offered, and have advanced 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl.; but this has been exceptional. Sales have been reported of 9,350 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$7 15, chiefly at $6 75@$7 15 for fair to very choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 35@$7 85, chiefly at $7 60@$7 85; good to very fancy do., $7 90@$8 65; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western, $7 30@$7 80, chiefly at $7 65, at which rate 1,000 bbls. were placed in one lot; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 50@$7 90; fancy Shipping Extra Western at $8@$8 50 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour firm and in more demand; 1,570 bbls. sold at unchanged rates.... California Flour scarce and quoted strong, but inactive.... Rye Flour in more demand at former rates; sales, 550 bbls., chiefly at $6@$6 40 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal sold to the extent of 500 bbls. at $3 35@$3 55 for inferior to fair Western Yellow, and $3 90 for Brandywine; market steady.... Buckwheat Flour quoted stronger within the range of $3 10@$3 50, as extremes, the latter for fancy, with rather more call for supplies.

FRUIT—Business has been very tame, with values quoted about as before; sales, 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 05; 600 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 40@$2 60; 100 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.; 40 casks Turkey Prunes at 8c., and small lots of other articles at former figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held rather more firmly, especially prime stock, which has been scarce. The demand, however, has been limited, as well for shipment as for milling. The scant supply of freight impeded the outward movement. Sales have been reported since our last of only 24,000 bushels at $1 73 for Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring, mixed, in store, for milling; $1 72½ for choice No. 2 do., afloat; $1 59@$1 62 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, and $1 58 for car lots of No. 3 Spring. Winter strong, but without animation.... Corn has been fairly active, in part for export, and prime stock has been quoted quite firm. The dealings have been mostly in old Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 121,600 bushels at 64c.@64½c. for fair ordinary to prime mixed Western, in store; 63½c.@63¾c. for very inferior do.; 67c. for strictly prime do., afloat; 66c.@66½c. for new mixed Western, and 66½c.@67c. for Yellow do.... Rye very quiet, the advanced prices claimed checking business. Few prime samples offering.... Barley held firmly, but inactive. Choice Canada West last sold at $1 24.... Barley-malt dull and unaltered.... Oats have been in much better request and quoted a shade higher, with sales reported of 79,000 bushels at 53c.@55c. for new Mixed Western; 52c.@54c. for Black do.; 55c.@57½c. for White do.; 53½c.@55½c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 53½c.@54c. for Mixed State, part to arrive.

HEMP—There has been a fair movement in Jute stock, sales having been reported of 500 bales Jute on private terms; 1,000 bales Jute Butts on private terms, quoted at 2⅜c., currency; and 2,000 bales do., at Boston, at 2 3-16c.@2⅛c., currency, ₱ lb. Market otherwise quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Under lighter arrivals, especially of foreign, and a moderate call for supplies, prices show more steadiness, holders evincing quite a confident temper. The week's receipts have been 464 bales Domestic and 290 Foreign, and the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 18,5o7 bales Domestic and 17,695 bales Foreign. The week's shipments hence have been 707 bales, all old Hops, for London. We quote: New-Yorks, growth 1872, 45c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Western, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Olds, growth 1870, 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; English, 35c.@45c.; Belgian, (Alost,) 35c.@40c.; Californians, nominal, 60c.@65c. A few very choice Californians are still obtainable, but owing to the high prices asked for them, demand is quite limited. The crop in California being a short one, it is estimated that only a few hundred bales (not more than 500) will be likely to find their way to our Eastern markets.

METALS—Copper has been quoted firmer, but has been without remarkable activity; sales, 300,000 lbs. Ingot at 34c. for prompt, and 35c. for March and April deliveries; also, 100 tons English at 29⅛c.@30c.... Iron has been in light demand and American Pig has been quoted rather easier, with Nos. 2 and 1 at $48@$49. Of Scotch Pig-iron, sales were made of 50 tons Gartsherrie at $57, and 100 tons Eglinton at $54.... Lead, Spelter, and Zinc quoted as before, on a very dull market.... Tin has been quoted somewhat weaker in price, on a light business; sales, 250 slabs Straits on private terms, quoted at 31c., and English at 31¼c., gold; 500 boxes 10x14 Coke Plates at $9 87½, with L. C. Charcoal quoted at $11@$11 12½, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—Prime grades again quoted firmer, though not active; 265 bbls. New-Orleans sold, in lots, at 70c.@76½c.; and small lots of Demerara at 35c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been depressed and lower, closing irregularly, with Strained available at $3 70, on a dull market. Sales, 150 bbls. No. 1 at $4 25@$4 50.... Tar inactive at former quotations.... Spirits Turpentine in less confident demand and quoted cheaper; sales, 123 bbls., in lots, at 68c., but subsequently offered at 67½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet and weak; quoted, in bulk, at 9c., on fair offerings.... Refined very dull, with cargoes quoted at 20c., and settlements of contracts reported at 19⅜c., and February options quoted at 20c.@20⅛c. Sales, 2,000 bbls., early delivery, (old contracts,) at 19⅜c.; and 1,000 bbls., February, late yesterday, at 20⅛c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 27c.@27¼c.; sales, 17,000 cases on private terms.... Other quotations nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very limited demand on the basis of previous nominal quotations; sales, 134 bbls. New Mess, in lots, at $14 25 ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. new Western Mess, seller February, at $14; 250 bbls. do., seller March, at $14 05 ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in good request, especially City, which have been quoted up to 6⅜c.@7⅛c., with Western ranging from 5⅝c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb.... Cut-meats have been in less demand and somewhat irregular in price; sales, 160 tcs. Pickled Hams, 13 lbs. at 10½c.; 60 boxes Long Cut Hams at 11c.; 250 boxes Bellies at 8c.@8⅛c., chiefly at 8⅛c. for 13 lbs. averages; 23,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7⅜c.@7¾c., and 270 boxes dry-salted Shoulders, Western delivery, on private terms, and 20 boxes do., Chicago delivery, at 5.10c.... Bacon has been quoted heavy and lower, under more liberal offerings, and a less urgent inquiry for supplies. Sales, 25 boxes Long Clear, at 7c.@7⅛c., chiefly at 7c.; 500 boxes do., February options, on private terms; 1,150 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.@7¼c.@8c., chiefly at 7⅛c.; 150 boxes Short Clear, March, at 7⅜c.; 168 boxes Cumberland, early delivery, at 7⅛c.; 100 boxes City Short Rib at 7⅛c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, Western delivery, on private terms; 150 boxes do., Chicago delivery, at 6⅞c.; and 500 boxes Short Rib and Long Clear, also Chicago delivery, at 6⅞c.... Lard has been in fair demand, especially prime Western product, which has been held quite firmly. City rather weaker. Sales, 1,040 tcs. Western Steam at 8¼c.@8⅜c., the latter rate for strictly prime; 50 tcs. Western Kettle at 8¾c., from dock; 100 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8c., from dock; 315 tcs. City, mostly Steam and Kettle, at 8c.@8⅛c.; 7,150 tcs. Refined, in lots, at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; 500 tcs. Western Steam, February option, at 8 5-16c.; 500 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c.; 2,750 tcs. do., April, at 8½c.; 500 tcs. do., May, at 8⅝c., and 400 tcs. do., March delivery, at Chicago, at 7.55c.... Beef products have been quoted essentially as before, on, however, a very dull market.... Holders of prime to choice lots of Butter and Cheese insist on extreme rates, and offer stock quite sparingly, checking business, which has also been impeded by the difficulty of moving supplies. The demand has been comparatively fair, mostly for home trade account. We quote Butter within the range from 32c.@38c., for fair to prime State dairies; 35c.@42c. for fair to very choice half-tubs and pails, and 43c.@45c. for very fancy do., in small lots; 10c.@22c. for poor to fine Western; 18c.@25c. for common to choice Western Roll and 7c.@7½c. for Grease stock.... And Cheese at from 12c.@16½c. for ordinary to strictly fine Factory, and 5½c.@9½c. for Skim, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover firm and wanted; 800 bags very good to strictly prime sold at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Other kinds of grass-seeds dull and unaltered. Of Calcutta Linseed, sales were made of 2,100 bags by the Shathblane, and 3,000 bags by the Bianca, at $2 60, gold, 60 days.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted weak and partially ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, on a dull market, fair to good refining Cuba ruling at 8⅜c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 box at 9⅛c., and Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. Sales, 1,393 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. Refined Sugars quite tame at rather easier figures; hards, 12c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been more active, and quoted about steady. Sales, 485,000 lbs., early deliveries, within a range of from 8c. for inferior to 8⅜c. for prime, with strictly choice lots quoted a shade higher. Of Stearine, 184 tcs. prime sold at 8⅜c., and 25 hhds. at 8⅛c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been dull at private trade at former figures; 1,000 half chests Green sold on private terms. The auction sale was not satisfactory, and most of the offering of Oolong stock was withdrawn. The lots sold included Gunpowder at 22½c.@$1 10; Imperial at 24c.@27c.; Young Hyson, 16½c.@82c.; Hyson, 30½c.@38c.; Twankay, 13c.@25½c.; Souchong, 17½c.; Congou, 13½c.@35c., and Oolong, 34½c.@51c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in more demand for export and home use, and 500 hhds. have been purchased within the range of 8c. ₱ lb., showing firmness. Seed Leaf and Spanish dull at former rates.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 450 bbls., in lots, opening at 93c. and closing firmly at 93½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the general market have been comparatively limited since our last. Room has been scarce on the berth, and rates have been quoted somewhat stronger, checking business. There has not been much animation in the chartering line. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been offered very reservedly, and wanted at firm quotations for prompt use. Vessels for the naval store and grain trade have also been in some request.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 600 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil at 35s. Also, a British bark, 775 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British ship, with about 3,300 bales Cotton, from Savannah, at ⅝d., option of continent at 9-16d. ₱ lb. And two ships, with grain, reported from San Francisco, at the advanced rate of 97s. 6d.... For Bristol, a British schooner, 163 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 9s. ₱ bbl.... For Hamburg, by sail, 165 pks. Bacon and Lard, at 42s. 6d.@45s.; and, by steam, 350 tons do., at 58s. ₱ ton.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard at 45s., and 30 hhds. Virginia Tobacco, at 40s.... For the Baltic, a German bark, 343 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 31, 1873.

The intense cold, and the consequent delays in the arrival of stock-trains, have thrown the Cattle trade quite out of its ordinary routine. On yesterday forenoon, 35 cars of horned Cattle came to hand, and the contents were nearly all sold off; prices from 10½c.@14c. ₱ lb., weights from 5⅛ to 8 cwt., on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Late last evening, 25 cars of horned Cattle came to hand, and the contents were sold off on this forenoon from 10½c.@14c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 to 8¾ cwt., on 54 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Trade closed firm on an advance of ¼c. ₱ lb., net weight. Sheep sold from 5½c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Trade in Hogs advanced on yesterday forenoon, and closed firm at noon to-day. Live Hogs sold from 5⅛c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed from 6⅜c.@7c. ₱ lb., with Light Pigs at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; Western Dressed, 5⅞c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

S. Schuster sold for N. Morris 100 fair Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 12 nice Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. H. Meyers sold for N. Morris 50 Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt. M. Landerbeck sold for N. Morris 48 fair Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris 124 Texan Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 64 coarse Iowa Steers from 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 65 fair Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self, 127 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 11½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8 cwt.; held on sale 187 Kentucky Steers. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 50 common Missouri Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for A. Christy 65 good Ohio Steers from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; for J. Holmes, 31 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Meyers & Co., 42 good Ohio Steers from 12¾c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 133 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., from 5 cwt. to 7 cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self, 19 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for self 99 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 11¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. Khan sold for self and company, 51 coarse Indiana Steers from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7 cwt.; 40 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.

At Communipaw Sheep Market, J. N. Pidcock sold 360 Illinois Sheep, weight 31,680 lbs., at 7⅛c.; Kase & Houver sold 355 Illinois Sheep, weight 29,820 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb. At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 340 State Sheep, average weight 92 lbs. ₱ head, at 7⅛c. ₱ lb. At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 58 Canada Sheep, weight 6,554 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 31 Canada Sheep, weight 4,464 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 100 Canada Sheep, weight 10,031 lbs., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb. Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Communipaw yards—570 Beeves, 1,278 Hogs, 776 Sheep, with 27 cars of horned Cattle due.

BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,598 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,528 head, or 384 cars, against 405 cars for the same time last week; market dull at ¼c. off; but few buyers in attendance, and those present not anticipating so heavy a run at close of week, became frightened lest the market might be overstocked and prices decline; about 600 head disposed of; sales, 103 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,130 to 1,150 lbs., at $5 25@$5 50; 65 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,102 to 1,373 lbs., at $5 50@$6 37½; 50 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,036 to 1,168 lbs. at $4 50@$5 40; 87 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,128 to 1,274 lbs. at $5 40@$6 25; 64 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,281 lbs. at $5, with $1 ₱ head premium. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,400 head, making total supply for week thus far 18,000 head, against 16,800 head for the same time last week; market closed active at ¼c. decline from last week's prices, with very light receipts of Canada stock, Canada Sheep and Lambs, $6 50; Western Sheep; $5@$6 75; choice lots a shade higher figures; sales, 10,084 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 96 to 98 lbs., at $6 75@$7; 298 Sheep, averaging 77 lbs., at $4 65; one lot inferior Canada Sheep at $4 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,500 head, making total supply for week thus far 16,100 head, against 21,800 head for same time last week; market active at decline of 10c.@15c. ₱ cwt. on yesterday's prices; about 2,500 head Ohio Hogs, ranging from 132 to 392 lbs., sold, this morning, at $5 20@$5 25.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Cattle Market opened active, with a good attendance and a light supply. The market was strong at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb., and from ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. on common stock. The range of prices was from 5⅛c.@7⅛c. The supply of Sheep and Lambs was ample, and the market dull at a decline of ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb.; fine wool Sheep, 5½c.@7⅛c.; coarse wool Sheep, 6c.@7⅛c.; Lambs, 7⅛c.@8c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 31—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜@92⅜ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 92⅜; New 5s, 91⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅜.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 52⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 53.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 500,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 54f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 70,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export, and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 454,000 bales, including 109,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 72,000 bales, including 46,000 American. Actual export, 3,000 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is 350,000 bales, including 285,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 10d.@10⅛d.; Middling Orleans 10⅛d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 3d.@12s. 5d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 12s. 8d.@13s. 2d. for Club do. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 28,000 quarters, including 21,000 American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steady; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; of the sales 7,000 bales were American. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm, with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 14,000 quarters, all of which were American.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 49s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Refined Petroleum, 20⅜d.@21d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 45s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Common Rosin, 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 49s. ₱ cwt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT BAILE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Robert Baile, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving: fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. DuVivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.

jan25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.

FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, } Executors.

n30-law6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHEREVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.

GEORGE BRAID,
THOMAS W. WEATHERED. } Executors.

s21-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1872.

HENRY H. UNDERHILL, Executor.

n16-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.

CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.

ja18-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the book-store of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.

HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND. } Executors.

n9-law6m8*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY E. VOGELL, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS WELDON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW BONNER, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Cumming, the assignee of the above-named bankrupt, for authority to sell at private sale, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, ($1,500,) all the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, consisting of his stock in trade and of debts and claims due his estate; and that an order has been made on said petition requiring all creditors, and other persons interested, to show cause, if any there be, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said matter, at his office, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

CHARLES CUMMING, Assignee,
No. 261 Eighth avenue, New-York City.

ja31-law3wF*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that DANIEL WILSON, of the township of South Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, hath, this day, made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Nov. 15, 1872.

EDWARD W. HEBARD,
j18-law3w8a* Washington, Warren County, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is P. E. ROBINSON & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the manufacture of and dealing in gold chains and jewelry; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are PHILIP E. ROBINSON, WILLIAM M. GRAY, and JOHN W. PHELPS; that the said PHILIP E. ROBINSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York; and that the said WILLIAM M. GRAY is also a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid; that the said JOHN W. PHELPS is a special partner, and his place of residence is in Springfield, in the County of Hampden, and State of Massachusetts; that the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 9th day of January, 1873, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of January, 1878.

PHILIP E. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM M. GRAY, } General Partners.
JOHN W. PHELPS, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873. ja11-law6w8a*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—City and County of New-York. THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION of the City of New York, plaintiffs, against EDWARD HAGAN and MARGARET V., his wife, Elias S. Crow as assignee in bankruptcy of said Edward Hagan, George G. Collis, Edward Green, The South Brooklyn Saw-mill Company, William Oothout, John Crow, and Henry Hopkins, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 13, 1872.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 17th day of December, 1872. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—EDMUND TITUS, plaintiff, against LEOPOLD BOHM and JULIE, his wife, Jacob Pollens, Christian Eberspacher, Nicholas Seger, Frank Schaeffler, John Becker, Thomas Byrnes, Max Ebler, George Hennrich, William Groschee, Francis Mehan, —— Russell, Alfonse Sommer, Jacob Arens, Louis Delhomme, Samuel Forsyth, Charles E. Innes, Elias Cohen, Frederich Otto, Alvin Kuhn, Randolph W. Townsend, Anthony R. Dyett, and Henry Goldsmith, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 36 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1873.

WILSON M. POWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 36 Pine-street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, on the 4th day of January, 1873.

WILSON M. POWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja18-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE BEAUMONT, BESSIE G. SHELTON, PHILO S. SHELTON, Jr., her husband, and MAX FRANKENHEIMER, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 208 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 3, 1873.

TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City, County and State of New-York, this 9th day of January, 1873.

TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER,
ja11-law6wSa* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY, COUNTY, and State of New-York.—SELIGMAN ROTHSCHILD and HENRY FRANKEL against N. L. GOLDSTONE.—Summons.—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the New Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and six dollars, with interest from the 3d day of January, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1873.

BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1873.

BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ja18-law6wS* No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM J. DAVISON against CATHERINE McCABE, Daniel McCabe, her husband, Gilbert Leavy, Bernard Leavy, John Leavy, Elizabeth, his wife, Mary Blake, Ellen Leavy, and Thomas Leavy.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 21, 1873.

SOLOMON F. HIGGINS,
ja24-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or Nurse and Plain Seamstress.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; very respectable, honest, sober; very kind and obliging to children and all others; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, very respectable, and excellent cook; country or City; all kinds of nice cooking, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED French man cook; has high and good recommendations of long standing. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL to do house-work; good cook, washer and ironer; excellent references. Call at No. 333 West 41st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH MAID and plain seamstress who can refer to her mistress here for three days. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., the French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at home; linens and fineries done in superior style. Apply at No. 1,032 3d-av., first floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT, respectable young girl, to do house-work in a small family; City references. Apply at No. 217 East 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French woman, understanding the care of children, and willing to assist in chamber-work; can do plain family sewing; good references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French and German Office.

MALES.

BUTLER.—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., No. 130 6th-av., corner of 10th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young Englishman, single, who understands the proper care of horses, &c.; City or country; has best of recommendations. Address L. C., Box No. 58, Orange Post-office, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED Englishman; understands his duties thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Address Thomas, No. 436 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., saddler's store.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A married man, as first-class gardener and florist; has six years' good reference. Address H. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or No. 503 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

LIGHT PORTER—IN A WHOLESALE or commission house; can read and write well and is a good calculator; age, thirty-three years; just arrived from Scotland; can give good references. Address J. McC., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE ELDERLY man, a situation, in store or office, to have charge of workmen, to deliver and receive parcels, or any light work; a highly respectable and reliable man; can give any security required; salary moderate salary. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR ABBOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.—New edition, with accounts of the Prussian war, and the last hours of the Emperor, making an elegant octavo of 700 pages; the times and the theme renders it the most popular work of the day; exclusive territory, with no competition. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

A LADY WANTED IN AN OFFICE TO correspond; must be a plain and rapid penman, quick to understand, and possess order, method, and thoroughness in her work; a good grammarian, capable of revising manuscripts, preferred. Give age, experience, (if any,) salary expected, references, and address BOOKSELLER, Box No. 5,573, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY IN LAWYER'S OFFICE, Room No. 2, No. 39 William-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO—Mr. Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings. Matinée at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS. Matinée at 2—LADY OF LYONS—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL—Mr. J. B. Studley.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Diani, Mr. Fiske. Matinée at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2—LECTURE by Miss Emily Faithfull.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Encouraged by their first success, TWEED'S friends are now boasting that it is impossible to get a jury in New-York, under the present system, which will find a verdict of guilty against the "Boss." We shall see about that—in the meantime, we hope that Mr. PECKHAM will persevere in the work which he has done well thus far, and, in conjunction with Mr. TREMAIN, bring TWEED to trial again and again until justice is secured. We may remind Mr. PECKHAM that we did not succeed in convincing the public of TWEED'S guilt until after long and repeated efforts, and that for each of these efforts we were accused of every crime known to mankind. Mr. PECKHAM must not mind abuse—in the first place, he will get used to it; in the second place, he may depend upon it that the public will be just in the end, and amply compensate him for the worry he has to pass through now. Given a good cause, and no man need despair of winning it. Although the first trial of TWEED has failed, it has not been a waste of time. We have all found out Judge DAVIS' merits, and Messrs. PECKHAM and TREMAIN will eventually stand higher in the estimation of the community for the slanders to which they are at present exposed. Rome was not built in a day.

A "Wife and Mother" writes a note to us in reference to the indecent advertisements which find ready insertion in the New-York *Herald*, and too many other papers, daily and weekly. Persons who carry on an infamous traffic, or keep open immoral establishments, have no difficulty in addressing the depraved classes through the *Herald*, although the dreadful consequences of this publicity can be no secret to the managers of that paper. The advertisers often come and tell us they will pay three or four times the price charged them by the *Herald* if we will publish their disgusting notices. We would much rather put the applicants in a State prison if we had the power. It is quite time that the Legislature interfered to prevent newspapers making themselves channels of communication between young men and women and the atrocious gang which gains a living by their fears or vices. It is not a pleasant subject to discuss, but the evil is so great that it calls for remedy without further delay, and we hope some member of the Legislature will see that this remedy is provided.

The "Liberal-Republican" papers will naturally be much disappointed to learn that no fresh reputations were broken down in the course of the Credit Mobilier investigations yesterday—unless they are prepared to condemn Gov. DIX off-hand. OAKES AMES' little book has not yet been produced—probably he wants more time to "fix" it, so that its evidence may be more satisfactory and conclusive. In the meantime, it is encouraging to learn that Congressmen generally are giving a wide berth to the lobbyists, and that measures involving new grants of public lands are regarded with extreme suspicion. This feeling does not come a day too soon. One of the wonders of the next generation will be the wild prodigality with which Congress, in these days, gave away immense public domains—the nation's wealth—without a thought of the future. We may fairly hope that this business has come to an end.

Mr. LYMAN TREMAIN'S statement to our reporter, relative to the Tweed jury, will be read with interest by the public. It will be seen that one of the jury was an idle and worthless "loafer" about the City, provided with a new suit of clothes especially for this trial—probably by a kind Providence. Another juryman had boasted that if he could only get on the Boss' trial, he could make a good deal of money out of it. Still another had served a year in the Penitentiary—he "knew how it was himself," to quote one of TWEED'S favorite expressions. Of course, these facts only came to light after the jury had been sworn. BRENNAN and TAYLOR are certainly entitled to the most favorable consideration of the "Boss"—but what are they entitled to from the public?

We have alluded, elsewhere, to the little trick by which the County tax levy of 1870 confided the appointment of Court-house Janitor to SWEENY'S brother-in-law, Chamberlain BRADLEY, and which, in due time, bore its fruits in the voucher robbery. HAGGERTY may be supposed to have earned a good deal more than his salary, through his neat operation of breaking into the building he was appointed to guard. The vouchers were extremely important evidence in the prosecution of TWEED. So, also, were the deposit tickets of the Broadway Bank, examined by Mr. TILDEN. But somebody seems to have "broken into" the Broadway Bank, and feloniously abstracted these also. Is the trail of the Ring not visible in this little transaction, too? This is how the story runs: SWEENY resigned the Chamberlainship to brother-in-law BRADLEY, who puts a rowdy in charge of the documentary evidence of a great crime. BRADLEY vacates the Chamberlain's office to make way for his particular friend, Mr. F. A. PALMER, who is also President of the Broadway Bank. Some more valuable evidence against the Ring disappears shortly after the "trade." Did Mr. PALMER also provide a Haggerty to make away with the deposit tickets. If not, where are they?

The abortive conclusion of the Tweed trial affords a fresh argument in favor of the rapid passage of the amended charter. Among other things, the sixty-fifth section of that charter enacts that the term of office of the Commissioner of Jurors shall "cease and terminate" on Feb. 15. We should like to see the trial of TWEED promptly resumed, but we have an idea that there would be a better chance of finding a jury who could agree were Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors, first legislated out of office. But no doubt we are wrong—we always are.

A report has been presented by the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the frauds attending the building of the Harlem Court-house. Without going into very specific charges, it points out several remarkable coincidences. The building materials used for the house of Senator GENET were the same as those employed in the construction of the Court-house; the two houses had the same architect, the same builder, and the same carpenters. The Senator's residence seems to have taken precedence of the new abode of justice—for, while the one is completed, the other has only got its walls slightly above the surface of the ground. In addition to the money squandered upon sinecurists and loafers by the Harlem Court-house Commissioners, there are one hundred thousand dollars entirely unaccounted for. The committee recommend these facts to the notice of the Mayor and Aldermen of New-York, and the sooner the latter recommend them to the notice of the Corporation Counsel, the better.

Tweed's Temporary Escape.

It was pretty well known some days ago that there was little or no chance of securing the conviction of TWEED, before the jury which yesterday admitted that they could not agree upon a verdict. Much has been done toward carrying out the great and difficult work of Judicial Reform in this City. It is an inestimable advantage, for instance, to have upon the Bench, in BARNARD'S place, a man like Judge DAVIS. Greater skill, learning, or acumen have never been exhibited by any Judge in this City or State than were brought to bear upon the trial of TWEED by Judge DAVIS. His charge, which must necessarily have suffered in some degree by hasty reporting, is one of the ablest and clearest ever delivered. As a narrative of facts, and a history in brief of the complex details connected with the auditing of the City bills, it will have a permanent value in connection with the ever-memorable Tammany frauds, as well as in the judicial records of the State. TWEED'S immense plunder enabled him to employ the ever-ready DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, FULLERTON, and other experienced counsel—the ablest among them, for this special work, being Mr. JOHN GRAHAM. Every device that ingenuity could suggest was put in force for the purpose of interrupting the trial, or confusing the minds of the jury. But the strong common sense and clear-headedness of Judge DAVIS swept aside all these cobwebs, and if an honest jury had been trying the case, there can be no doubt whatever as to the way in which it would have terminated. At any rate, the community has reason to rejoice that New-York has found a Judge whose learning, integrity, and talents will lend dignity to the Bench, and tend in no slight degree to redeem it from the reproach which the events of the last few years have cast upon it.

In like manner, the management of the case on the part of the prosecution was in every respect efficient and satisfactory. Mr. PECKHAM has worked hard for months past at this case, and has not made a single mistake. Mr. TREMAIN has won for himself greater distinction than ever. His address to the jury was worthy of the ablest advocate we have ever had at the New-York Bar. TWEED'S friends—speaking through the *Tribune*—knew very well that the jury would never bring in a verdict of guilty against him, and they consequently set to work to prepare the public for his escape by abusing the counsel for the prosecution. The *Tribune* suppressed GARVEY'S evidence, and then attacked the counsel for the people for what it called their "fatal blunders"—the truth being that no blunder of any kind was committed. A more indefensible or dishonest act than the deliberate suppression of GARVEY'S evidence was never committed by any newspaper, and it is impossible to suppose that the *Tribune* did it from good motives. It was clearly a piece of dishonesty, performed in the interest of TWEED. Having suppressed this evidence, the *Tribune* yesterday stated that it had *weakened* the case against TWEED. Let the reader look at the suppressed testimony, and judge how far its production could have *helped* TWEED:

> Q.—Do you remember having a conversation with TWEED in the Spring of 1870, about the time of the Young Democracy fight? A.—I do; I went to see him, and asked if there was to be a committee of investigation of the Senate to inquire into the financial affairs of the City; he said in reply: "If there is, we will have to buy them up; we will have to put up for it, and you will have to put up too;" I did some work on this Court-house in 1867; when I commenced the building I asked TWEED how to make out the bills, and he said: "Have fifteen per cent. over;" I asked what that was for, and he said: "Give that to me, and I will take care of your bills;" I handed him the percentage after that; on one occasion, the second last, in handing it to him, through my awkwardness it fell on the floor, and he put his foot on it, at the same time looking around to see if anybody was watching; he then took it up and put it into his pocket; afterward he met me in the ante-room, and said: "If you have anything to give me, give it to me now;" I gave it to him, and he then told me in future to fix things with WOODWARD, and from that time forward I did; there was one item for $60,000, a portion of the $395,000; I took that receipt, in accordance with the wish of WOODWARD, to TWEED; I said: "I came to give you a receipt," and he said: "I thought WOODWARD had fixed all this; he took the receipt, opened a drawer, and took out a piece of paper; I presumed it was a check. I never saw the face of it, but I indorsed it. If it was a check, he filled it up subsequently. I have a copy of the receipt in my hand, made the same day I gave him the money
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> Q.—Do you remember having an interview with TWEED after the disappearance of these vouchers? A.—I do; it took place in the office of the Board of Public Works, and INGERSOLL was present. INGERSOLL took me to the office, and went in alone first, to see TWEED. I was then called in, and I told TWEED I was dreadfully excited at the way things were going on. He said: "If anybody asks you anything, tell him you paid money to no one but WATSON." This was on Wednesday or Thursday, the 13th or 14th of September, 1871.

The *Tribune* further served its client by attacking Judge DAVIS for laying down a plain and sensible rule in reference to what the process of auditing really means and involves, and complaining that if the ruling is "not speedily reversed" it "ought to create general consternation"—among thieves like TWEED, it should have added.

The influences, then, have been adverse to the prosecution; but the greatest obstacle to justice has been found in the composition of the jury. The machinery for summoning juries is still in the hands of TWEED'S Tammany friends, and it has been matter of notoriety for days past that extraordinary efforts had been made to secure a jury on this trial which should be certain to have no unfriendly feelings toward the "Boss." It is difficult, of course, to obtain positive proof of corruption, but we publish some facts in another column which seriously demand the attention of the community. It may be that actual corruption was not needed in every case. There are many old Tammany men in this City, who would not be restrained by the trifling ceremony of an oath from bringing in a false verdict for the sake of saving their beloved "Boss" from prison—and Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR and Sheriff BRENNAN know where to find such men. That they *did* find them for this particular case is openly asserted by TWEED'S friends, and certainly the result of the trial gives us no reason to question the truth of the statement. The jury was, in fact, substantially a packed one—and against such an "institution" as that the ablest counsel, and the most impartial of Judges, cannot be expected to prevail. The newspapers which fought us when we were first bringing TWEED'S thefts to light have done all they could to help him. The *Tribune* has published long "editorials" designed to persuade the jury that there was nothing in the evidence for the prosecution. It garbled evidence, and mangled Mr. TREMAIN'S closing speech, while other papers suppressed it altogether. It is not a pleasant spectacle, all this—but as we said over two years ago, when scarcely anybody believed us, and Messrs. ASTOR & Co. certified to the entire correctness of all the City accounts—time is on our side in this contest, and we are certain to win in the end. The *Tribune*, *Herald*, *World*, and all the rest of them, could not save TWEED and his gang from overthrow at the polls, nor will they now be able to save them from the just penalties of their crimes. We shall see these men in the State Prison yet, as sure as these lines are published. In the meantime, let no one run away with the idea that TWEED gets off scatheless. The wonderful FULLERTON—himself a man of spotless character—and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, about whose character it is unnecessary to say a word, do not go into court for nothing. Mr. GRAHAM asks a heavy fee, and earns it. Probably this trial has not cost TWEED less than from $100,000 to $150,000. So much of his stolen property he is compelled to disgorge, and although it does not get back to the people, it evidently does not benefit the thief. TWEED'S real estate is either sold at an immense sacrifice, or cannot be sold at all. No doubt, he has plenty of money left, but at the rate at which it is flowing from him into the pockets of lawyers, how long will it last? Then, again, to have perpetual indictments hanging over a man's head is not a pleasant thing—however great a scoundrel that man may be. It does not promote sound sleep by night or peaceful thoughts by day. Do not, then, let us fancy that no retribution whatever is overtaking TWEED. He, doubtless, could tell a very different story.

Corruption at Elections.

A bill has been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. BEEBE, a Democratic member from Sullivan County, the avowed purpose of which is, "to prevent corruption at public elections." It is announced by some of the Democratic journals as the test Reform measure of the session, and whoever does not vote for and advocate it must be set down, *ipso facto*, as a corruptionist. The bill is very elaborate in its details. It sets out by requiring that every person elected to any office in the State, as Representative in Congress, shall take a stringent oath. He is required to swear that he has not violated any law as to elections; that he has not corruptly influenced, or sought to corruptly influence, any one to vote for him; that he has not paid any one for loss of time in connection with the election, or promised to do so; that he has not paid for any election expenses more than a certain specified sum, and that this has been solely for printing and circulating printed matter, and for bringing sick, poor, or infirm persons to the polls, and so on.

Doubtless, Mr. BEEBE thinks this is the way to "prevent corruption at public elections." We do not agree with him. We do not believe that any legal measures, having direct reference to that end, are likely to prove effectual, except the simple permission to bribed persons to testify without criminating themselves. The laws against bribery, in all shapes, are very clear and complete. The only legal obstacle in the way of their enforcement is the difficulty of obtaining witnesses. This could be removed by the measure we have for years past suggested. Then the greater number of witnesses of corruption would be freed from legal hindrances to their testimony.

But even then it would not follow that the law would be enforced. A greater obstacle than any defect of law lies in the low state of public morals on this subject. As long as there is a considerable number of voters willing to sell their votes, some one will be found to buy them, and to force these latter to swear that they did not buy them is only to hold out temptations to additional crime. It is very hard for legislators to recognize the fact of public corruption, but it is one that cannot be dodged. Given a few simple laws against the offense, and that is all that can be done. When public sentiment demands it, those laws will be carried out; until public sentiment advances to that point, it is useless to multiply restrictions.

The evil can, however, be reached indirectly. Our governmental offices can be made less tempting to scoundrels, and it can be made less profitable to buy one's way to them. "Patronage" can be gradually abolished by proper measures of civil service reform; special legislation can be replaced by general laws; the executive officers can be held to a stricter responsibility, by the simplification of their duties; the judiciary can be removed from the domain of politics, and minorities can be given the power to elect officers in defiance of the dictates of the caucus. All these are practical measures for the purification of elections, and whoever labors for any of them will, to that extent, assist in abolishing corruption. In the plan of adding to the penalties and requirements of the statute book we have little faith.

The History of the Board of Audit.

From first to last, the record of the Interim Board of Audit, constituted under section 4 of chapter 382, laws of 1870, is the history of an organized conspiracy against the tax-payers of New-York. The bill was passed by the most servile and corrupt of Tammany legislatures, and its provisions were studiously left as vague as the ingenuity of the men who drafted them could devise. It laid the foundation of other iniquities besides those perpetrated by the Board of Audit. It intrusted to Mayor HALL the appointment of four commissioners "to provide for the final completion of the new County Court-house." These commissioners proved to be INGERSOLL, NORTON, COMAN, and WALSH—slaves of TWEED, every one of them. It had an innocent-looking little paragraph, vesting the appointment of Janitor of the County Court-house in the County Treasurer. Senator BRADLEY was one of the chief instruments in getting the bill passed, and BRADLEY succeeded, about that time, his brother-in-law SWEENY as City Chamberlain and County Treasurer. The man selected by BRADLEY to take charge of the County Buildings was HAGGERTY, and this worthy vindicated the wisdom of his appointment by stealing and destroying, in the nick of time, the fraudulently-concocted vouchers which were supposed to be all the documentary evidence in existence on which the members of the Board of Audit could be sent to prison.

The celebrated fourth section carefully avoided prescribing open meetings and a public record of their proceedings for the Board of Audit. Fear of exciting suspicion, however, compelled the men who drafted it to retain some of the ordinary phraseology of such laws. Had there been no disclosure of the stupendous frauds committed under cover of this enactment, this phraseology would never have risen up in judgment against its authors. They did their best, however, to prevent the contemplated fraud from being hampered by this concession to public opinion. The law directs the disposal of *all* liabilities incurred previous to its passage. The board by its only resolution left it to County Auditor WATSON—a creature and tool of TWEED—to collect "all" the outstanding liabilities. Those he did collect were almost solely the accounts of half a dozen tradesmen which had been "cooked" at the pleasure of the Ring before, and on which the same fraudulent process could very readily be repeated again. The total amount of claims paid under this resolution of the Board of Audit was $6,312,541. Out of these there were only a few small claims, amounting to $113,583, the proceeds of which did not pass through the hands of INGERSOLL, WOODWARD, or WILBOUR—all agents and creatures of TWEED. The balance, $6,198,957, was divided according to a certain percentage, of which TWEED'S share was $1,087,192. Of this, TWEED received directly from WOODWARD $932,858, the balance being his share of the spoils from the New-York Printing Company and other kindred concerns, run for his benefit by WILBOUR.

The board fell very far short of disposing of all the liabilities, then existing against the County, as the tax-payers will yet learn to their cost. The law further directed them to "audit" these liabilities, and pay such as were "*found to be due.*" Their proceedings gave the lie to any such intention. Their first and only meeting was held on May 5, 1870. *On the following day* the issue of the warrants began, and by May 7 there had already been deposited to the account of TWEED in the Broadway Bank over $28,000 as his share of certain warrants, drawn and indorsed by INGERSOLL, GARVEY, and WOODWARD. These bills had not been passed upon by the Board of Supervisors, and they could not have been paid without the certificate of either TWEED, as President of the Board, or of his confidential agent, WOODWARD, as clerk of the board. Nor could they have been paid without the connivance of the members of the Board of Audit, who deliberately refused to perform the duties they had undertaken, and delegated a sham performance of them to their own corrupt nominees. The process that began a few hours after the first meeting of the Board of Audit was continued at intervals during three months, until the entire six millions had been disposed of, and the active conspirators in the fraud had got their prearranged share of the spoil.

These facts stand upon the record entirely apart from the evidence of GARVEY, or DAVIDSON, or KEYSER. TWEED'S counsel did not make the slightest attempt to prove that a single bill out of the whole series was fairly investigated; they admitted that the provision of law requiring a sworn affidavit to accompany each voucher had not been complied with; they had no proof to offer of the employment of competent experts, or of any of the ordinary machinery of an auditing tribunal; they could not even show that the board had gone through the form of meeting more than once, and they failed to discover the merest shadow of evidence tending to show that any regard was paid by TWEED and his confederates to the amounts which were legally "due" on the bills presented. The evidence of the tradesmen who connived at the fraud must be tested by the facts derived from entirely different sources. When it fits into these facts, makes them homogeneous, confirms the inferences which they sustain, and when, above all, it stands uncontradicted where, had contradiction been possible, the means were at hand—when the evidence of the lesser participators in the crime is thus confirmed, it becomes absolutely convincing. A journal that says, as the *Tribune* does, that the evidence of GARVEY and DAVIDSON was calculated to have a bad effect on the minds of the jury, simply furnishes an excuse for those who had, in violation of their oaths, determined not to be convinced. It deliberately takes the side of corrupt prejudice, whether it earns the reward of such service or not.

"Policy" Gambling.

There is one feature about a late miserable brawl, which ended by adding another to the long list of homicides that have of late disgraced New-York, that may fairly be made the subject of comment. In spite of the insinuations of certain learned counsel, we are no advocates for trying in the newspapers issues that are rightly the subject of pending judicial inquiry. As regards the guilt of SIMMONS, or the provocation, if any, received by him at the hand of DURYEA, the man he killed, we have nothing to say. But we may with propriety speak of the wretched trade in which both men were engaged, and out of which their quarrel had its rise. SIMMONS and DURYEA were both engaged in what is euphemistically called the "policy business." This vocation practically consists in selling to the public lottery chances, which are worth very much less than the public pay for them, the margin or surplus going snugly into the pocket of the enterprising projector. The relation of the number of chances to the number and amount of prizes is such as to assure fat profit, and, as most of the purchasers are of the poor and uneducated classes, those who pay these profits are none the wiser for the swindle. As a rule, a faro bank gives its customers a far better chance than a policy-shop. A "square" game only takes "splits," which amount to a moderate and easily computed percentage; but there is literally no end to the swindling facilities enjoyed by the lottery men, and those who know those gentry are well aware how little likely they are to forbear to use them. Notwithstanding all this, and all the mischief done by them, these precious trades flourish apace, although the faro banks and policy-shops are both illegal, and both ought to be dealt with alike by the strong hand of the law.

It is not generally known to the public how many of the insolent-looking, overdressed, and vulgar ruffians who swagger about the streets and bar-rooms of New-York draw their incomes from these swindling policy-shops. Thousands of poor artisans, laborers, house-servants, and the like, contribute in petty sums the huge total which enables these lazy, unscrupulous knaves to strut in fine clothes and diamonds, to drive fast horses on Harlem-lane, to drink champagne, smoke costly cigars, and pay for banquets at the crack restaurants. If the money so spent were laid by, or put in the savings banks, it would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly. The habit of buying lottery-tickets grows upon people, like tippling or opium-eating, and some poor, deluded souls promptly invest every penny they can lay their hands on in the worthless chances which never bring them any return. The passion is, further, like that for drink or narcotics, in the fact that its victims are usually ashamed of it, and instances occur where people go on dabbling and sinking their money in the wretched work for years, without their friends having the least idea of their being addicted to the practice. It may be observed that they remain poor, and it may be surmised that there is a leak somewhere; but what it is, or where it is, probably none but the policy-dealers know. There are other cases of lads tapping tills, or robbing their parents, to get the means of indulging in this seductive pursuit. The demoralization thus brought about is, without question, very serious, and is not less to be deprecated because, for obvious reasons, so much of it is carefully concealed. In fact, the whole business is carried on in the dark, and it is only through some frightful occurrence like the Simmons-Duryea tragedy, or a litigation like that now pending in the Supreme Court between Messrs. Z. E. SIMMONS and BEN. WOOD, that the public get any light on the subject.

That the policy sharpers drive a trade which is in spirit and intent illegal, as well as immoral, is certain. How far, by technical subterfuges, they may evade responsibility and still carry on their shops, we may conjecture in some degree by their past and present success. Yet surely a business so plainly hurtful to public morals, so conducive to sloth, dishonesty, and recklessness of life, ought by some means to be checked. If the authorities are prevented, by the existing order of things, from effectually disposing of the policy dens and their keepers, special legislation should come promptly to the rescue, and shield the community from the evils thus wantonly inflicted upon it.

MINOR TOPICS.

The way in which the *Tribune* falsified its reports of the Tweed trial is further illustrated in the following passage, in reference to Judge DAVIS' charge:

> Without more ado, without rising or asking the jury to do so, he began a long charge of three hours, with a slow, careful, distinct utterance, never pausing a moment, never taking his eyes from the jury, but speaking strongly, and emphasizing his words almost continually, by striking the desk violently, as he laid down his propositions. The effect of it was depressing enough to the defendant and his counsel, and the remark was emphatically made: "That's the strangest charge I ever heard." It was all one way, and Judge DAVIS himself remarked, toward the close, that, as for himself, he had no hesitation in saying that his own opinion of the guilt or innocence of the defendant was already formed, and a decided one, although the jury need not regard that in making up their minds. This remark caused a ripple of sensation, especially among the defendant's counsel, and it called out the remark alluded to above.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that the remark here put into Judge DAVIS' mouth, in reference to his own opinion on the case, was a sheer invention of the *Tribune* editor or reporter. No such remark was made by the Judge, nor was any reported in the newspapers yesterday morning. So much for "independent journalism!"

Railway companies having *depots* in Jersey City would confer a boon on the traveling public by taking some vigorous steps to prevent the pestering of their passengers by hotel touts and hackmen. Twenty times at least has each unhappy traveler often to reiterate that he does not want to go to this or that hotel, or to be "accommodated" with a coach or coupé. Not only is there a swarm of these nuisances ready to fasten on every batch of victims emerging from the railway station, but each and all make repeated onsets on the same individual. You may have uttered "No!" in the most emphatic and discouraging of tones, but this will not save you from an unsavory ruffian presently slinking up to whisper in your ear: "Take you up very reasonable in a coupé, Sir," or "Ma'am," as the case may be—for the unprotected female especially has a sad time of it among them, and it is well for her if she be not at length inveigled into some arrangement highly advantageous to her persecutor. Surely an understanding between the railway authorities and the police might abate the nuisance, or failing in this, the company should supply every one with a ticket bearing the words, "I do *not* want a hotel or carriage," to stick in his hat.

The inhabitants of the Parisian suburb of St. Denis are congratulating themselves on the capture of the "Reddy the Blacksmith," of that community—M. SOMMER, who, to the terror inspired by a reputation for perfectly unscrupulous ferocity, adds the alarm arising from the knowledge that the person possessing that—in New-York at least—invaluable quality, is gifted with most skillful sleight-of-hand and a Protean power of disguising himself. The specialty of M. SOMMER is the lasso. With singular deftness he can at once throw his rope around a plethoric-pursed old gentleman, while one of his young men rifles the pocket of his victim in a trice, the chef being by that time several streets off, and thus fertile in alibis to an extent which would have commanded the unbounded admiration of the elder Mr. Weller. This great artist has been specially "wanted" for some time past for relieving a gentleman of $3,000; and a "row," in which the master hand was again recognized, having recently taken place, when a man was decoyed into a house, robbed, and nearly killed, the police got on the right scent, and made an arrest. But SOMMER proved more than a match for his Parisian capturers. With amazing address and plausibility, he persuaded them that he really was not the man they wanted, who was, no doubt, making tracks while they were dawdling over him. So they actually let him go; but, to the joy of St. Denis, one of that suburb's police, who knew this Proteus better than his brethren of Paris, recaptured him that very evening. SOMMER, admirably disguised, was attired as a peddler of oranges and sweets, of which he carried a basket, and was extremely annoyed at being prevented spending the night, as he had intended, at a ball. A life of this kind seems in some sort removed from vulgar thiefdom, and its charm to a man whose character is irretrievably gone, and to whom no legitimate excitement is open, is very intelligible. We recommend it to the notice of TWEED.

The "Greeley" meetings during the campaign became famous for the non-appearance of the "eminent speakers" who were announced to address them. The "statue movement" seems to be arranged on similar principles, if we may judge from the following announcement which appeared yesterday in the editorial columns of the *Evening Post:*

> The name of Mr. BRYANT appears among the signatures to an address published in this morning's *Tribune* with the heading of "The Greeley Monument." As Mr. BRYANT never signed this address, never authorized any person to give it his signature, and never either saw it or heard of it until it appeared in print this morning, he regards this use of his name as a great impertinence, and desires that in all subsequent publications of the address in question, by any journal, his name may be omitted.

People have heard rather more than enough by cable about a filthy and ridiculous play, written by M. SARDOU, under the title of "L'Oncle Sam." The author of "Rabagas" ought to be a pretty fair judge of the kind of matter likely to hit the taste of a Parisian audience. If this sorry stuff, about which such an unnecessary hullabaloo has been made, would not be instantly hissed off the stage by the French playgoers, it is hardly worth while for an official censor to try to correct a taste so hopelessly depraved. People in this country have outlived the era when silly caricature of their manners, or blackguardly insinuations about their morals, had power to wound. M. SARDOU and his patrons are perfectly free to settle between them the merits of "L'Oncle Sam," without any kind of protest from this side of the water.

WASHINGTON [illegible]

BY GRACE [illegible]

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 1873.

A newspaper paragraph tells us that the late earthquake in Idaho lifted one man "two feet into the air." The feelings of that poor man can be readily realized by every member of Congress implicated in this unfortunate dis-Credit Mobilier. The disclosure seems to come to them as a sudden shock—to surprise and bewilder them—a fact which to my mind is a proof that they were, none of them, in the first place, consciously and perversely dishonest in the transaction. But the absolute ignorance, in some cases, of the fact of owning stock of this sort at all is a singular feature of the case. What poor heads for business these patriots and statesmen have! How forgetful and inaccurate are they in pecuniary matters. Why, women could scarcely do any worse. I am not going to preach a lay-sermon to our unfortunate brothers who have so suddenly passed from the warm sunshine of worldly favor into the cold shadow of suspicion and obloquy. In the discredited word of some of them, I have a faith as tenacious as that of the little boy who in a dispute with his sister exclaimed, "It's true, for ma said so; and if ma says it's so, it's so, if it ain't so." I am sorry for them all, but I can only say "the pity of it," and hope for a good deliverance. One thing, however, has forcibly struck me, as it doubtless has many others: it is that those have fared best in this business who have been the most daring and outspoken. Next to blamelessness is fearlessness. Next to absolute moral purity is moral courage. We know there can be courage without purity, but it is difficult to believe there can be purity without courage. I like to see a man face the music, even if it play the "Death March," or worse, the "Rogue's March." As politic as plucky were the honorable gentlemen who simply said, "Yes, I took some of the stock, and am only sorry I had not the means to take more."

For them the storm has blown over. The world may set them down as defiant and morally obtuse, but it can neither pity nor laugh at them. Open confession is good for the soul, but it must be of the prompt, unhesitating sort. Neither gracious nor efficacious is a late, reluctant avowal, like that of the Yankee deacon under church discipline, who obstinately fought the charge, prevaricated and doubled on his tracks till the close of his trial, then rose, in the last ditch of his pew, and said, "Brethren, if you will have it so, I plead guilty. I own up, for I don't think it is the part of a good Christian to hold out when a thing is fairly proved agin him."

But if a tithe of what is charged is true, surely something is out of joint; there must be serious deficiencies in pay and privileges, if any of our faithful servants in Congress "needs must play such pranks as these." Let the country look to it that they be no more so sorely tempted. The proposition to increase their salaries is most timely. Do that, and double their mileage, conserve the franking privilege, and make their railroad passes transferable, so that they can turn a penny now and then by disposing of them. Let us, the people, make any sacrifice to secure moral immunity to these representative men, who dwell in "a city set on a hill, which cannot be hid"—who are lights set in the great brazen candlesticks of the nation. To be able to meet their needs, let a deaf ear be once more turned to the demand of the poor clerks of the departments for an increase of salary; refuse yet again the humble petition of the women for equal pay for equal services. *They* are used to refusal, to waiting, to disappointments—as well used as is the *anguilla* to being skinned or the *astacus* to being boiled. Let us economize in every way, whatever it may cost us; let us do without statues to our dead heroes, the only heroes we are sure of—though no grist goes to the Mills, *père et fils*, and more than one lady sculptor models in vain, and sits herself like Patience on a monument smiling at the Library Committee; let us sell the marble of the Washington Monument; let us dismiss the Board of Public Works. Only make Congress thoroughly comfortable, and all these good things shall be added. While this beloved body is in its present impecunious and unprotected state, exposed to the seductive wiles of shrewd men of the world and heartless adventurers, there can be no peace or security, political or moral, for any of us.

A stern Democratic statesman said to me the other day, "The disgrace of this transaction, Madam, will cling to the descendants of these men for generations." I shuddered, but disposed, as I always am, to look on the bright side of things, replied, "Ah, no; let us hope that in those times there will be so much bigger jobs of the sort, more undeniable and disreputable bargains and sales, that this will sink into insignificance and be forgotten." Progress is the law of the universe. I doubt not that they had their modest little Credit Mobilier affairs in the time of Jefferson and the elder Adams. Talleyrand, that Solomon of profane history, says: "The present age has produced a great many new things, but not a new mankind."

I, as a woman, am disposed to be especially charitable. If I had been born to regard the word as "mine oyster," to believe money and power my right, as one of the irresponsible lords of creation—if I had been a poor, struggling politician, an underpaid patriot voting and office-seeking, and going to Congress for a century or so, I might thus have been tempted, might thus have succumbed—in a sort of a way—been subsidized and mobilierized without knowing it. Let us women not "think of ourselves more highly than we ought to think," but be humble and thankful. The pious Mohammedan father says to his son, while pointing to the profane Frank, "But for the mercy of God, thou mightest have been as one of these."

Colorado, reprieved last week, came up again to-day. Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, spoke against admission, more ably than amiably; reiterated the old objection of a lack of folks out there, and made some statements in regard to the character of the population which, I am confident, are incorrect. Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, made a strong plea for Colorado; while Mr. Fernando Wood, though not thoroughly committing himself for admission, showed so much liberal and hospitable feeling toward the applicant that I invoked, perhaps a little prematurely, blessings on his gray mustache. Mr. Speer was pleased to be facetious, in a "sarcastical" way, saying, among other withering things, "The bears and the buffaloes of the Rocky Mountains are already sufficiently represented in the Congress of this nation." Well, it is possible for animals of less dignity, if of more docility, to send their representatives to Washington. By the way, there are no buffaloes in the Colorado Mountains, and only a few bears, which are carefully preserved, to be baited for members of Congress visiting the Territory.

Mr. Hooper bravely championed Utah—that Hagar whose wild sons have prospered so well in the wilderness. He spoke feelingty of his wrongs and disabilities as a loyal American citizen, saving that for twenty-five years he had [illegible] the pleasure—never enjoyed the right—of voting for a President of the United States." It is hard. But there are two of us, Mr. Hooper. Apropos, Mr. Sargent, the knight who most gallantly wears our color, the true blue, whose motto is "Woman's right is might," came forward with an earnest argument for his favorite amendment. I will repeat it here, for it is pleasant writing:

That in any State formed under the provisions of this act the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by reason of sex.

Mr. Sargent followed Mr. Clagett, of Montana, who spoke with much power and effect against the Mormon theocracy, and the dark despotism of Brigham Young. It is odd. Mr. Speer says Colorado has not women enough. Utah, it seems, has too many. If Colorado has too little religion, Utah has too much Church.

Another reprieve. "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow."

To this discussion succeeded the eulogies of the Connecticut members on their late colleague, Mr. Strong. They were tributes of unusual respect and affectionateness. For the first time I saw and heard Gen. Hawley, and I was much impressed by the scholarly refinement, quiet elegance and dignity of the man, and with the fine, clear voice, the admirable emphasis and expression of the speaker. The eulogy, though marked by a tender, fraternal feeling, was as evidently a calm, critical estimate, and had all the directness and interesting minuteness of statement we should expect from a practiced journalist. Gen. Hawley is a man we can hear in the gallery, and shall always delight to hear. There, he is already hailed as the coming leader—if that great mob of legislators can ever be brought to march and manœuvre under any leadership again. At present they seem to be "all corporals."

In the Senate, Mr. Buckingham pronounced upon Mr. Strong, a beautiful, brief eulogy, the simple expression of his gentle, generous heart. Mr. Ferry spoke yet more briefly and tersely. Indeed his speech seemed more an epitaph than a eulogy.

Preceding these memorial tributes, there was an interesting discussion on the Appropriation bill, dealing specially with the proposed advance of salaries in the departments, and Mr. Stewart presented very forcibly the claims of the Land Office, as he could well do, having had frequent occasion to test the ability and faithfulness of its present Commissioner, and the industry and research of its overworked and underpaid clerks and heads of divisions.

The alarming report of the President having met with a fatal accident had its rise, possibly, in the singularly perilous state of our streets of late. So many heads were brought low that affectionate apprehensions for the head of the nation were naturally aroused, and "the fear was father to the thought." We had ice, ice everywhere. The old steps of the western front of the Capitol are particularly and scandalously unsafe. These steps have always been a tax on muscle and nerve and temper. They have always been too steep and high, and the "tread" too narrow, and for the last twenty years at least have been so much worn as to slant most unpleasantly. When covered with ice, nothing short of the ascent of Mont Blanc, or the descent of the Metterhorn, could be more perilous. Several serious accidents have occurred there already. Up each flight of the three great steps on the eastern front, temporary wooden stairways, with railings, have been built, and there it is a work of supererogation, as, during the bad weather, everybody enters by the basement, and ascends by the comfortable inner stairways. The other steps, rising from the central avenue of the park, are a part of the great thoroughfare of the public, of visitors to the Capitol, and may well illustrate to them "how hard it is to climb where fame's proud temple," &c. At night, when the Capitol is closed, if we of the hill, would walk down into the city, we are compelled to make a wide detour, or descend those steps, where there are no boards, no railing, or protection of any kind. Somebody is gravely at fault for leaving them in this condition. Congress rides to the Capitol in the carriages provided for them by the people—the horse-cars. Congress owns the Capitol, and the convenience of the people is only considered incidentally, and through sovereign condescension. During the last recess of Congress the flag-stones were torn up in the northern avenue of the park, the one we most use, the lamp-posts removed, and the thoroughfare was for a long time left in total darkness, incumbered with stones and rubbish. As for us, along the "canal," we have been, during all the stormy weather, like so many poor debtors, "on the limits." Our miry terraces, and icy steps, and snow-hidden pit-falls, have been too much for us. Only the enterprising gentlemen who made such horrible confusion in our dear, quaint avenue, could now pass through it in safety, for we read that "the wicked *stand* on slippery places." You know how it is yourself; you remember how, during your late visit to the capital, you set out to call on us and got lost among the improvements, and never found us. Our faithful friend, Mr. George W. Childs, who is not dismayed at trifles, made a similar attempt, but was forced to beat an inglorious retreat, and in Gen. Grant's carriage too! One heroic friend—a woman, of course—"whose trembling limbs have borne her to our door," shocked by the change she finds, and moved by our sorrows, indignantly exclaims: "Have the people, then, no voice?" Ah! *yes*, my dear, but it is *vox, et preterea nihil*. But I will dwell no longer, at this time, on a topic so painful and profitless.

"You know too well
The story of our thraldom."

LATER.—They have been and gone and done it! They have slammed the door of the Union in the face of Colorado by a vote of 117 to 61. There were also 64 dodgers. Well, we must be patient, and cultivate a Christian spirit of generous forgiveness. I hope all these inhospitable M. C.s will go out to Colorado next Summer for a long pleasure tour, and may the magnanimous farmers of the Platte Valley make a feast for them, and kill the fatted prairie dog, and pleasantly delude them into believing it the wild antelope; may the Georgetown "adventurers" sell them vast mining claims, well "salted;" may the Blackhawk smelters "heap coals of fire on their heads;" may Hi Washburn drive a stage-load of them down the Idaho grade at full run; may they set out for Pike's Peak on fiery bucking bronchos, and be welcomed to hospitable cactus-beds; may they reach the summit in a magnificent thunder-storm; may they go hunting and fishing in Middle Park, and have the excitement of being chased by coyotes, cinnamons, and Utes, and of taking refuge in the hot springs up to their necks; may the *Rocky Mountain News*, and the Pueblo *Chieftain*, and the Georgetown *Miner*, and the Greeley *Tribune* open upon them in full cry. Ha! may they all be left by the train, over night, at Greeley, each man with an empty pocket-flask, and not a euchre-deck about him.

ALBANY.

New Business in the Assembly—An Important Railroad Bill—The Harlem Court-House.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 31, 1873.

This was another busy day in the Assembly, a number of petitions, resolutions, and bills being introduced, and adopted or referred. Most of these were of no general interest, but among them was the important bill to authorise writs of mandamus and of prohibition to issue to the Special Term of the Supreme Court, or to any justice thereof holding such term, or sitting at chambers, which was introduced by Mr. Crary, of New-York. This bill was printed entire in THE TIMES in the shape in which it was ordered to a third reading, but it was subsequently referred back to the Judiciary, on motion of Mr. Crary, and very materially altered. The act is of such general interest, and makes such radical changes, that it is now given as it finally passed:

SECTION 1. The Supreme Court, at a general term, may issue writs of mandamus and of prohibition, directed to any special term of said court or any justice thereof holding such term or sitting at Chambers, and may hear, adjudge, and determine the same and enforce such determination in the same manner and with the same effect, in all respects, as in the like proceedings when the writs are directed to inferior courts and judges thereof. Application for such writ shall be made to the general term of the judicial department in which the subject-matter of the proceeding sought to be enforced or prohibited originated, or in case such general term shall not be in session, then to the general term of an adjoining judicial department, and shall be brought on upon an order to show cause or otherwise, according to the present practice in like cases of writs directed to such inferior courts or officers. The writ or order shall be returnable at such time as the said court shall direct; and when placed on the calendar in the discretion of the court, the proceeding may have a preference over all actions or proceedings, except in criminal cases, and may be moved out of its order on the calendar.

SEC. 2. An appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals from any order, judgment, or final determination of any such general term in any such proceeding; and the practice on such appeal shall be the same in all respects as on appeals to that court in proceedings upon mandamus as now regulated by law or the practice of the court. Such appeal, if the said court shall so order, shall have a preference over all actions or proceedings, except in criminal cases, and may be moved out of its order on the calendar.

SEC. 3. The proceedings on any application for such writ of mandamus or prohibition shall not be stayed or suspended by any other writ or order of any court or officer, other than that of the general term, before which the same is pending; nor shall any appeal from the order, judgment or final determination of such general term stay the proceedings, unless such general term so order, which order may be upon such terms, as to security or otherwise, as may be just.

SEC. 4. If the application for the writ shall be made to the general term of an adjoining judicial department, as provided in the first section of this act, such general term, in its discretion, may make the alternative writ or order to show cause returnable before the general term of the department in which the subject-matter of the proceeding originated, at the next subsequent term thereof, with the same effect in all respects as if such alternative writ or order had been made by such general term.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Among the important measures pending in the Assembly is bill No. 40, which makes a thorough change in the method of collecting taxes. It was introduced by Mr. Marcy, of Suffolk, and, being substituted for a special bill applying the same principle to Suffolk County alone, it was considered in the Committee of Ways and Means, favorably reported, but was afterward recommitted, further amended, and is now again pending in Committee of the Whole. Under the present system unpaid taxes are returned to the Controller of the State, and the result has been that the sales of land for unpaid taxes are always far in arrears of time, thus allowing interest to accumulate, and giving great opportunities to the sharks who speculate in tax titles. Under this bill the return of unpaid taxes is made to the County Treasurers instead of the State Controller, and it is provided that the purchaser of the tax title can only receive interest and twelve per cent. if the owner redeems within four years. The effect of the bill will be that while the people will be saved much hardship, the State will receive the taxes due with less expense, and in a shorter time, than under the present system.

When the resolution providing for the adjournment to Monday evening was introduced, there was the usual voting for buncombe. The members who had taken care to have their valises packed ready to leave town, no matter what the Assembly might order, were, as usual, prompt to demand the yeas and nays, and to record their votes in the negative, in order to gain a little cheap capital among their constituents. This Cheap John method of seeking popularity met with a stern rebuke from the Assembly, as the resolution to adjourn was adopted by a vote of 65 to 23, nearly all the most industrious and valuable members voting in the affirmative. As soon as this was decided, Mr. Patterson, of New-York, who had voted to adjourn, gave those desiring work an opportunity by offering a resolution that hereafter the Assembly hold sessions on every Tuesday and Thursday evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, for the consideration of General Orders. There is no actual necessity either for Saturday sessions or these evening sessions, as the Assembly is now fully up with its calendar. There are very few bills on general orders and the six bills ready for third reading were passed this morning, thus clearing off this business entirely.

Just at the close of the session of the Assembly this morning, an important question was sprung in a resolution offered by Mr. Van Demark to appoint a special committee of seventeen to apportion the State into thirty-three Congressional districts. It is well known that after the last census and in accordance with the first apportionment act of Congress the Legislature apportioned the State into thirty-two Congressional districts, and the Supplementary Apportionment act, giving the State another representative, required the election of a Congressman at large. It is doubted whether the Legislature, as the law stands, can legally apportion the State a second time under the census of 1870, and, in order that the Assembly might not act precipitately, Mr. Husted rose to debate the resolution, which laid it over under the rules. It is the opinion of some of the best lawyers in both the Senate and Assembly, that nothing can be done in the matter without further legislation by Congress, and it is not entirely clear that, even then, the difficulty can be solved. New-York is, however, entitled to thirty-three representatives in Congress, and, in some way, the State will have them. The question is under careful consideration, and, in the end, a way out of the dilemma will, no doubt, be found.

A GREAT RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Pierson, of Albany, has introduced into the Assembly and had referred to the Railroad Committee, a bill which allows the Hudson River and Central Railroad to lay two additional tracks from New-York to Buffalo. The Committee on Railroads at first ordered the bill reported, but afterward reconsidered its action and held it for further consideration. Much opposition to the bill has been developed, and it is urged that it is an augmentation of the powers of the Vanderbilt corporation, which should not be permitted. The management with two tracks, it is said, has not been sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the hope that with four the public convenience would be served any better. The action of the Railroad Committee in reconsidering its decision, and refusing to report the bill at the time desired, is taken as a conclusive reply to the aspersion that Mr. Cornell made up the committee in the interest of the Central Railroad, and as an indication that Commodore Vanderbilt cannot expect to get everything he desires from this Legislature, without reference to the wishes or welfare of the general public.

HARLEM COURT-HOUSE.

The special Senate committee which was appointed last session to investigate the Harlem Court-house frauds, presented, through its chairman, Senator Tiemann, their report of the investigation. Mr. Tiemann said the committee had not had time to look into the alleged frauds in the building of the Third District Court-house, which they had also been appointed to attend to, because of the judicial investigations which had been going on during the recess. He also presented a couple of large photographs, "for the amusement of the Senate," of the Harlem Court-house in its present condition, and of a house "which was commonly supposed to have grown out of it." The evidence taken by the committee is voluminous, and was published substantially in the columns of THE TIMES when the committee was sitting. The report of the committee is mainly an analysis of the evidence, and may be summed up in the following paragraph: "We find that while the Court-house was building Mr. Genet's house was going up; that the same materials were wanted for each; that Mr. Inslee was architect of both; that Scallen was the builder of each; and the partner of the carpenter who did the carpentering work on the Court-house, was superintending the same work on Mr. Genet's house." The committee point out that a large sum of money, about $100,000, supposed to be spent on the Court-house, cannot in any way be accounted for, nor are there any bills of any sort or kind to show where it has gone. The committee finally refer the whole matter to the Mayor and Aldermen of New-York, for them to take such action as may seem to them proper. The report will be printed.

A PETITION FROM THE GERMAN WARDS.

Senator Weismann presented a memorial from the inhabitants of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards of New-York, praying that laws be passed to limit and define the powers of various City departments. They complain that the Health and Building Departments have arbitrary powers, and frequently order the use of various contrivances by householders, for which interested parties have patents, and for which exorbitant prices are charged. From the "ordinances" and "orders" given by these departments there is no appeal, and the citizens complain that they are frequently put to great expense by these arbitrary orders, and pray that the Legislature pass laws limiting these powers, or giving the right of appeal from the decisions of these departments.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

On Wednesday next the first hearing in the contested election case of Cogswell *vs.* Oakley, Second District of Queens County, will take place, and those interested are expected to be present at that time.

CONFIRMATIONS.

John Adriance and Edward G. Thompson were confirmed Loan Commissioners for the County of New-York by the Senate to-day.

The Constitutional Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—At the session of the Constitutional Commission to-day, Mr. Dudley presented an amendment conferring additional power upon boards of supervisors over county and town affairs, and providing that every 2,000 inhabitants should be entitled to a representation in those boards in counties when the boundaries of cities and counties are not the same.

The consideration of an article on special legislation occupied nearly all the morning session. Several amendments were made, reducing the number of subjects enumerated in the article, on which special acts are prohibited.

Joseph B. Hall, appointed to fill the vacancy in the Commission, caused by the death of William Cassidy, took his seat in the Commission to-day.

The Commission has adjourned until the 10th of February.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Obscene Advertisements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me as a wife and mother (as well as constant reader) to thank you for your article in to-day's issue on the "medical" and "personal" advertisements in the *Herald*, and other papers. The vast reading public is not, in a general way, in search of the information contained in these vile columns, and even the minority who may be would mostly prefer that such handbills of infamy should not be flung upon the hearthstones of the land.

Is it not, then, an insult to all that these vendors of obscene literature should go unpunished, be allowed to pocket enormous profits, snap their fingers in the face of an outraged and indignant community, and moralize in their "editorials" on the wickedness of the times?

M. H. M.

ORANGE, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1873.

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's issue of the TIMES there appears a letter from Mr. Bergh—pre-eminently the animals' friend—in which, in my opinion, he conclusively sets forth the cause of so much cruelty to the poor, hard-worked, and ill-treated horses in the street-cars, to wit: the "greed of gold;" or—as I once learned the Third-avenue line paid—a neat forty-five per cent. To say that the overcrowding on our street railroads is a disgrace to civilization, is putting the case mildly; it outrages decency and parodies Christianity.

In England they have a law prohibiting more than a given number riding in any omnibus. The number to be accommodated is posted in each omnibus, and is licensed to carry only that and no more. It is the *Police* that have to enforce that law, and if they discover any infringement they summon the conductor before a magistrate and he is fined. For it is held there that the conductor is to blame, and rightly, too. The police force in that country also arrest the driver of any vehicle drawn by a horse which may be unfit for work, and take him immediately before a justice; the owner of the horse as well as the driver is fined in that case. But, then, such a law would not be of any avail here, it is too stringent; it curtails the "independence" of the citizen, and that would never do. And if such a law was in existence, well, you know how such laws are enforced here.

While upon the subject of cruelty to animals—which must have the sympathy of every *human* being—allow me to point out another field for the exercise of Mr. Bergh's powers—the cruelty to the horses drawing milk-wagons to and from the railroad depots, early in the morning. My business calls me out about 3 o'clock A. M., and the scenes at the Brooklyn ferry-boats are sickening. There you may see any number of half-starved, decrepid animals lashed unmercifully, goaded almost beyond endurance, to compel them to drag a wagon containing from twenty to thirty cans of milk—and water—up a heavy grade. Mr. Bergh should interfere. Horses are seen at that time of the morning, which no one sees at any other time of the day. With the public at his back, I trust Mr. Bergh will continue in his good work and win.

MECHANIC.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1873.

A New Armory for the Seventh Regiment.

The situation of the Seventh Regiment Armory, at Third-avenue and Third-street, having become inconvenient to members residing in the upper parts of the City, a movement was recently inaugurated to obtain a new armory, and at a meeting of a Regimental Joint Committee, on the 25th inst., it was resolved to petition the Legislature for the erection of a suitable building above Thirty-fourth-street. The memorial, which has already been printed and presented to the Legislature, sets forth at length the past services of the regiment, the disadvantages of the present armory, and the inconvenience occasioned to members in attending the drills, and concludes by suggesting that a portion of the small park known as Reservoir-square, fronting on Sixth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, be set apart for the erection of a new armory for the regiment, and that the present building be turned over to the use of the regiments whose members reside below Twentieth-street. It is claimed that a regiment of such numbers as the Seventh could never reach the desired perfection in drill until its drill-rooms are upon the ground floor, where the members may practice the "double quick" with safety to the building and to themselves.

The Market Savings Bank.

The Depositors' Investigation Committee of the Market Savings Bank, met yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. M. F. Dowley, No. 79 Nassau-street, to receive and consider the report which had been prepared at their direction, the principal facts of which were published in THE TIMES of Wednesday last. The committee declined furnishing any information as to the other business transacted at the meeting, but it was understood that beyond the adoption of the report, nothing of importance transpired.

English Embezzlers Arrested.

About a week ago Superintendent Kelso received information from the Mayor of Nottingham, England, that two men employed in a merchant's office there, had absconded with £600. The dispatch stated that the men had taken the names of John Jones and James Taylor. Detectives Dusenberry and Tilley were detailed to watch the ocean steamers, and on the arrival of the Adriatic, yesterday, arrested the men, who were subsequently discharged by United States Commissioner Shields, their offense not being covered by extradition laws.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-Night's Promise.

Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert may be attended at Steinway Hall this evening. The programme of the entertainment has already appeared in this place. Miss Anna Mehlig, as heretofore mentioned, is to be the soloist. ....M. Faure-Nicolay, a prestidigitateur well known in Europe, will appear this evening at the Bijou Theatre, in Sixteenth-street, near Union-square. A representation of special novelty is promised.

Fire in Duane-Street—Loss $34,000.

At a 11½ o'clock, last night, the officer of the Fifth Precinct on duty in Duane-street, found that the basement of No. 185 Duane-street, a five-story brick building, (double,) owned by Mr. Fisher, and occupied on the side next Greenwich-street by Fisher & Co., as a coffee and spice mill, was on fire. The building has, for a long time, been condemned, heavy roller and crushing machines being on the third and fourth floors. The fire spread rapidly and rushing up an elevator which reached the roof, soon had possession of the entire building. Engineer Bates, who was on duty in the district, recognizing the danger from the surroundings of the fire, sent out a second alarm, which was promptly responded to by the department. Cross streams were thrown through the building, and, after hard work, the flames were subdued. Fisher & Co. lose $20,000 on stock and machinery, and $10,000 on building. The second half of the building is occupied on the first floor and basement by Lederer & Co., grocers, who lose $1,000 on stock. The New-York Tea Caddy Company, occupying the remaining portion of this half of the building, lose $3,000 on stock. It was feared at one time that the weight of machinery would force the front wall out on the Elevated Railroad in Greenwich-street, but the building sustained the pressure.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations, received in consequence of recent appeals in THE TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged	$7,549 85
Jan. 31.	
Martha	11 00
Mary	5 00
Blanche	2 00
A Friend for Society, and to assist deserving poor	10 00
From Nellie W., for sick children's fund	2 00
In memoriam, H. H. H., for sick children's fund	10 00
Josie	2 00
H. N. Crandall, Connecticut	1 00
Total	$7,592 85

Fire in the Chicago Post-Office.

Last night, about 10½ o'clock, smoke was discovered in the distributing department of the Post-office. An examination showed the floor of the room was quite hot, and that the smoke was coming up through the cracks in every part of the room. There being no mails to distribute at that hour, on account of the snow blockade on the railroads, most of the clerks had gone home. The two employes who were on duty and discovered the flames were C. R. Crossman and Michael Petrie. Both of them were satisfied the fire was about the furnace in the basement. Obtaining an ax, they at once began cutting through the floor, and taking two Babcock extinguishers, went down, finding the basement filled with a dense smoke and the floor about the furnace on fire. Crossman used two charges from the Babcock and extinguished the flames. The floor for a large space about the furnace was burned through or charred, and the wonder is that the fire gained so little headway. No alarm was sounded, but the colored engine company, who were summoned, came around with their hose-cart and assisted in getting at the flames. The fire undoubtedly originated from the furnace.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean, Jan. 24, 1873.*

A FEW WEEKS SINCE WHILE SUFFERING from a very severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant not only gave me immediate relief, but in three to four days completely cured my cold and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the Expectorant as being, in my judgment, the best cough medicine before the public.—*Rev. B. F. Hedden, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J.—World.*

63,000.—DR. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, has given the gas to 63,000 patients, without an accident. Go to head quarters.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Sudden Changes in the Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found than in the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

Worth Seeing.—The great variety of improved electric apparatus for protecting houses and property of all kinds from burglars, on exhibition at the Burglar Alarm Telegraph office, No. 7 Murray-street. E. HOLMES.

Buy the Halford Leicestershire Table SAUCE. It is by far the best. Let no grocer, who has an overstock of poor imported sauces, sell you something which has no other merit than that it was put up in England.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Clear, Ruddy Glow of Health is given to the complexion by using BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

GLENNEY—GREGG.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday evening, Jan. 30, 1873, by Rev. J. Clement French, W. L. C. GLENNEY to EVA L., eldest daughter of William T. Gregg, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

HOLCOMBE—GOODWIN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. William Ives Budington, Mr. JOHN M. HOLCOMBE, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss EMILY S. GOODWIN, daughter of E. O. Goodwin, Esq.

THOMPSON—TORREY.—In Honesdale, Penn., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. S. Dunning, D. D., assisted by Rev. David Torrey, D. D., ANDREW THOMPSON to FANNY R., youngest daughter of John Torrey, Esq., both of Honesdale, Penn.

TUNNECLIFF—DUFFIELD.—In the Presbyterian Church of Saginaw City, Mich., Jan. 23, 1873, by Rev. Geo. Duffield, D. D., assisted by Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, of Ann Arbor, Miss MARGARETTA WILLOUGHBY DUFFIELD, daughter and sister of the officiating clergymen, to J. J. TUNNECLIFF, Esq., of Galesburg, Ill.

No cards.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On Friday morning, the 31st inst., after a painful illness, MARY ANN BENNETT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, F. W. Giles, No. 1,045 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2.

CHASE.—On Friday Jan. 31, WINTHROP, son of George H. and Anna H. Chase, aged 1 year 2 months and 7 days.

CLARK.—At Fairmount, West Farms, 29th inst., JOHN CLARK, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, West Farms.

CLAPP.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Jan. 31, CAROLINE CANFIELD, oldest daughter of Samuel D. and Helen C. Clapp.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Elizabeth, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock.

DAVIS.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Jan. 31, JANE CHARLOTTE HULBERT, wife of Abner Davis, aged 72 years, 11 months.

Friends and relatives of the family and of her sons-in-law, William H. Davis and E. Alliger, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, at Spuyten Duyvil, on Sunday, the 2d inst., at 1½ P. M., without further notice. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M., returning from Spuyten Duyvil at 3 and 6:07 P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

FELLOWS.—On Friday morning, Jan. 31, of diphtheria, EDDIE BEYER, infant and only son of James and Lena Fellows, aged 19 months and 14 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

HOTCHKISS.—Friday morning, Mrs. RUTH WHEELOCK HOTCHKISS, aged 75.

Funeral on Monday, Feb. 3, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the house of F. W. Hotchkiss, corner of South and Broad sts., Elizabeth, N. J.

HASTINGS.—On Thursday evening, 30th ultimo, WARREN HASTINGS, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, Waverley-place, Elizabeth, N. J. Carriages will be at the depot.

IRVING.—On Friday, Jan. 31, EDGAR IRVING, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., on Monday morning, Feb. 3, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown by the 10:45 train from 42d-st.

LLOYD.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, MARY JANE, wife of Joseph Lloyd and daughter of Asa F. Burroughs.

Funeral services from her late residence, Sunday, Feb. 2, at 9½ A. M., No. 4 101st-st., West.

MITCHELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, CHARLES HALSEY MITCHELL, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence in White Plains, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 10:40 train from New-York.

PLATT.—At Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 31, Mrs. MARIA PLATT, late of Plattsburg, N. Y., in her 87th year.

Funeral at Plainfield on Monday, 3d inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Lawrence Myers. Relatives and friends of the family and of her son, A. P. Man, are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the New-Jersey Central Railroad train, which leaves foot of Liberty-st., North River, at 12:30 P. M.

SLOCOMB.—In New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 30, CUTHBERT H. SLOCOMB.

UNDERHILL.—At Mill Neck, Long Island, on Thursday, Jan. 30, MARIETTA J., wife of Abraham C. Underhill, in the 33d year of her age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS.

(CIRCULAR.)

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S Pens, from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect gold pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

J. E. Williams, President Metropolitan Nat'l Bank.
Geo. S. Coe, President Am. Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardesley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of North Am.
Wm. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President Nat'l B'k of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timpson, Cashier Continental National Bank.
Isaac G. Ogden, Cashier New-York County Nat. Bk.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bk. of N. Y. N. Bkg. Ass.
J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic National B'k.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
James Buell, President Imp. and Traders' Nat'l Bk.
J. M. Crane, Cashier Shoe and Leather Nat'l Bank.
Geo. W. Willett, Cashier Bull's Head Bank.
Clarke, Dodge & Co.
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White, Morris & Co.
Vermilye & Co.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Geo. D. Arthur & Co.
Fisk & Hatch.
H. T. Morgan & Co.
American Express Co.
Adams Express Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.
United States Express Co.
Barclay & Livingston.
H. J. Raymond & Co., *New-York Daily Times.*
A. Gordon, Cashier New-York *Herald.*
T. Ketcham & Co.
S. B. Chittenden & Co.
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Chas. Dennis, Vice-President Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Daniel D. Smith, President Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
Elwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice-President Home Fire Ins. Co.
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THE BRAIN

Is the fountain-head of all sensation, and governs and controls the muscles and organs of the Body through the Nervous System. If the vigor of the Brain is impaired by Age, Disease, Overwork, or other cause, the Sympathetic Nerves, which all centre on the Brain, become debilitated, and through the Nerves the Stomach, Heart, Lungs, Liver and Genital Organs become weakened and diseased, causing the development of *Consumption, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, General Exhaustion, Loss of Appetite and Vigor, and a General Prostration of the Vital Forces and Powers*, with all their attendant evils. Unless prompt measures are taken to Stimulate and Invigorate the Brain and Nervous Centres, *Death is certain to ensue!*

PHOSPHORUS is the life of the Brain and Nervous System—its indispensable Chemical Food. Supply this Life-giving and Life-sustaining element by the administration of WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, which is a healthful stimulant, a vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator, and a nourishing Chemical Food, exerting a powerful influence directly upon the Brain and Nervous System, restoring the Nervous Energy, reinvigorating all the functional processes of Life, and thereby overcoming and preventing Disease and insuring vigorous health. Sold by all Druggists. $1 and $2 per bottle.

J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
No. 36 John-st., New-York.

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BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER, AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents for the United States.

TO RAILROAD MANAGERS.

The inventor of the Thomas Safety Baggage-check challenges its opponents, be they who they may, to prove that it will not do all that it is represented to do. The day that the Thomas Safety Baggage-check and system of checking baggage is adopted by the railways of this country, both for the local and through business, the whole baggage business will be reduced to a perfect system, and not until that day.

G. F. THOMAS, No. 589 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1873, will close at this Office on WEDNESDAY, at 11½ A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5½ and 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NOTICE.

Interest coupons of Long Island City Bonds, falling due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at the Marine National Bank, New-York.

JOHN HORAN,
Long Island City Treasurer.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige

SAMUEL W. GEERY & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
The February Number of
APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE
Will be ready this day at 10 A. M.
CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY GUIDE.

I. A NEW GENERAL RAILWAY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA, representing all the railways in actual operation, and many which are nearly completed. This large and beautiful map alone is worth the price charged for the Guide. 25 cents.

II. NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS representing the most sure and reliable routes of travel West, South, North, and East, opposite which will be found the time table of the route; all for 25 cents.

III. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to purchasing tickets, checking baggage over the routes of travel, which they will find delineated by railway maps, upon which are the names of stations, towns, villages, and cities through which the trains pass.

IV. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—Railway Construction in the United States from 1830 to 1872—National Commercial Legislation—The Discipline of Business—More Railway Consolidations—The New Railway Kings—Sovereigns of the Stocks—A Coal-bank at Council Bluffs, Iowa—Wool Production of the World—Trouble among the English Railway Companies—Railway Bridge over the Niagara at Lewiston—Progress of the City of Baltimore—Railway across a Continent—A Tunnel 3,000 feet Long—Wooden Railways, &c.

V. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—Words Make the Man for Good or Ill—Two Russian Jesters—The Midnight Lecture—Bargaining at an Irish Fair—A New Anecdote of Jackson—Dinah's New Stockings—For Grammarians—An Irish Mystery—"Return, Jonathan"—Red Tape—A Young Man Who Meant Well—A Candid Witness—William H. Seward and the Snuff-box—Dumas and the Parrot, &c., &c.

VI. APPLETONS' COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

VII. NEW RAILWAY TIME-TABLES TO DATE.

☞ ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. ☜

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.—Be particular and see that you get APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE. It can be found at all of the principal book-stores, book, periodical, and news agencies, hotels, and railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"HONOR THE Ladies," waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "Melodie in F," Rubinstein, 40c.; Gounod's "Maid of Athens," 40c.; "Butterfly Song," (Niblo's,) 30c.; "Amaryllis," 4 hds., 60c.; "Playing Fountain," galop, Herrman, 50c.; "Passing Ship," and "Angel and the Child," by Gabriel, 40c., each; "Dance on Forever," Aide, 30c.

DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
A PASSION IN TATTERS.
A NOVEL.
By
ANNIE THOMAS,
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Jan. 31, Wm. Kennelly by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, sold a four-story brown-stone front tenement-house and lot, 20 by 50 by 70, situate on the west side of Second-avenue, 60.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, for $4,200, over and above a mortgage with interest amounting to $7,800, making the total price realized $12,000. The purchaser was Samuel Phillips, the plaintiff in the legal action. No other sale was made, that in charge of James M. Miller of store and lot No. 199 Church-street, being again adjourned to Feb. 21, while in reference to the other sale noticed for the day, in charge of Mr. Kennelly, of house and lot on East Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue, nothing was done, the referee not putting in an appearance. The probability is that the matter has been settled. Among the auctions to be held next week, many of which will be of interest, as will be seen from the full list to be published Monday, particular attention is called to that in charge of Muller, Wilkins & Co., to take place on Thursday, Feb. 6, at which eighty-seven choice up-town City lots are to be offered, all carefully selected by one of our best judges of City real estate, all admirably located, and in every respect desirable, thus rendering the proposed transaction one of peculiar importance, for the result is likely to test the real strength of the market.

To-day, at the Exchange, auctions, as follows, are announced to occur: By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, of the two-story and attic brick store and lot No. 137 Duane-street, north side, 200 feet west of Church-street, lot 25 by 75; and by James M. Miller, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, C. H. Philips, Esq., referee, of three houses and lots on the north side of West Forty-third-street, and three houses and lots on the south side of West Forty-fourth-street, rears of lots adjoining, 325 feet west of Tenth-avenue, lots together form plot in size 75 by 200.10.

At private sale, the following recent transactions are reported:

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street, four full size lots, together forming a plot in size 100.10 by 100, on the south-east corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, sold for $20,000.

By William H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, one lot 25.10 by 75, with four-story brown-stone front house thereon, situate on the south-east corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, with one lot 25 by 100.11, with four-story brick house thereon, adjoining above in rear, and fronting on street. Sold together for $30,000.

Exchange Sale, Friday, Jan. 31, 1873.

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Grand-st., Nos. 38 and 40, 37.10x47; Thompson-st., No. 24, 19.1x51.10	39,000
Houston-st., s. s., 39.4 ft. e. of Eldridge-st., 19x88; mortgage $2,200	12,000
Orchard-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x88.2	29,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x100	12,800
South-st., No. 69, corner Pine-st., 26x56, mortgages $26,000	nom.
Varick-st., e. s., 58 ft. s. of Spring-st., 21x50	14,000
15th-st., s. s., 142 ft. e. of Irving-place, 88x84, C. G.	75,000
33d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	14,700
41st-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x74.1	22,250
68th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5	35,850
72d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., th. s. 68.9 ft., th. e. 50 ft., th. n. 120 ft. to centre line of 72d-st., th. e. 50 ft., th. s. 50 ft. to place of beginning	14,000
79th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x102.1; 80th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x102.1	10,750
3d-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x76, h. and l.	25,000
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HARLEM RIVER WATER FRONT—For sale a fine plot with a front on river of 200 feet. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE—A HANDsome new three-story high stoop brown-stone house. Apply on the premises, No. 145 East 36th-st., of A. and D. T. Kennedy, builders.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES on [illegible], 47th, 53d, 52d, 54th, 55th, and 56th sts., near 5th-av.; some new houses. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON GREENE-ST., and one lot on Prince-st. T. D. MATHER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

[illegible], $6,000, $6,500, $7,000; and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts. to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROOKlyn, first-class three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, sixteen rooms, 22x50x100, on Washington-av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs.; all complete, and modern conveniences; possession. Also, choice residence, West 57th-st., City.
G. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

A BARGAIN AT JERSEY CITY.—AN elegant three-story sub-cellar brown-stone basement house, with lot, thirteen rooms handsomely finished, all modern improvements, tiled halls, walnut blinds, &c., in splendid order. Beautiful location. Only a few minutes' walk from Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. Ferries. Must be positively sold to the highest bidder during the coming week. Only $11,500. Terms to suit purchaser. This is really a bargain. Do not miss it. Other handsome brick and brown-stone houses in fashionable locations near ferries from $4,500 to $35,000, on terms to suit everybody. Call or send stamp for circular.
J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer,
No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME—Jersey City Heights, brow of Palisades; scenery unequaled; new French-roof villa; turrets, bay windows, double piazzas; 20 magnificent rooms; every City convenience, in sight of and within ten minutes of six ferries. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court-house, Jersey City Heights.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS French-roof houses, $4,500 to $12,000; also, cottages, $1,800 to $4,000; good locations; convenient to ferries. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AROUND, IN, AND NEAR
BRICKSBURG.
FOR SALE

Farm, Fruit and Garden Lands, Village Lots and Water Powers; for healthfulness unsurpassed; good soil, pure water, no fever and ague; only forty-four miles from New-York, fifty from Philadelphia, on railroad; $25 to $50 per acre.

Circulars sent free. Address
ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Cottage Hill Seminary for Young Ladies, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., completely furnished. Capacity, forty boarders, and large day school; adjoining building, furnished for twenty boarders, can be included. Terms very favorable if sold immediately. Apply to VAN CLEEF & BUCK, Attorneys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES OF land at Sleepy Hollow, Westchester County, two and one-half miles north of Tarrytown, on the line of the New-York and Boston Railroad. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FINE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS—Modern improvements, unfailing stream; three minutes from all trains and harbor; price $7,000. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—For sale or to let, unfurnished. Apply to DAVID G. FLOYD, Greenport, L. I.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHTY-SEVEN valuable lots (many of which are in the vicinity of the Central and Morningside Parks) situate on 8th, 9th, 10th, New, and St. Nicholas avs., 99th, 104th, 109th, 114th, 120th, 121st, 123d, 125th, 128th, 129th, and 208th sts.; also, brown stone house, No. 111 East 65th-st. By order of Benjamin Lehmaier, Esq., who is about making Europe his permanent residence. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-STREET AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—A plot containing about eleven lots, situate on the south-easterly corner of St. Nicholas-av. and 121st-st., being 154 feet 7 inches in front on the avenue, and 220 feet on 121st-st.; also, two lots on north side of 120th-st., adjoining the rear of the 121st-st. lots. These lots will be sold together.

EIGHTH AND NEW AVENUES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Fifteen full lots, comprising the entire front on the north side of 114th-st., between the 8th and New avs.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Three lots on south-east corner of the 8th-av. and 111th-st., full.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-east corner of 111th-st. and 8th-av., full.

NINTH-AVENUE AND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight lots on north-west corner of 9th-av. and 208th-st., being four on the avenue and four adjoining on the street, all full.

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-west corner of 10th-av. and 82d-st., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot south side, 350 feet west of 8th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot north side, 250 feet west of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET.—Four lots, north side, between 5th and Madison avs.

Three lots, south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET.—One lot, south side, 170 feet east of 5th-av., full.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Four lots, south side, 175 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard.

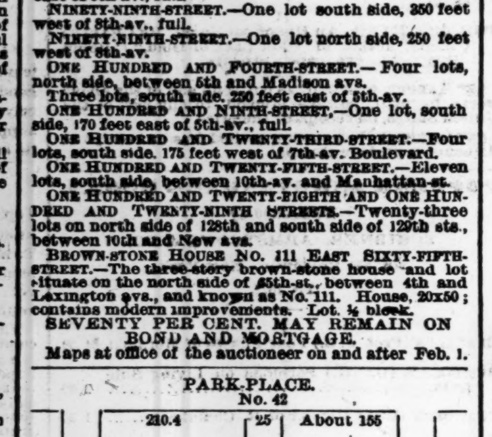
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Eleven lots, south side, between 10th-av. and Manhattan-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS.—Twenty-three lots on north side of 128th and south side of 129th sts., between 10th and New avs.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 111 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the north side of 65th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 111. House, 20x50; contains modern improvements. Lot, ½ block.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at office of the auctioneer on and after Feb. 1.



ADMINISTRATORS' AND EXECUTORS' sale of leasehold premises, No. 37 Barclay-st., and No. 42 Park-place, 155 feet west of Church-st., in the City of New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the administrators of Thomas Tileston and the executors of Paul Spofford, the lease of the lot together with the five-story, basement and sub-cellar iron front building, known as No. 37 Barclay-st. and No. 42 Park-place, covering the entire lot 25 feet by 159 feet 7 inches. The lot is leased from the Trustees of Columbia College for 21 years, from May 1, 1871, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each, at the option of the College. The ground rent is $1,650 per annum till Oct. 1, 1875, and thereafter $2,500 per annum. The premises are rented till May 1, 1873, at $8,000 per annum.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of the sale, and the balance on the 14th day of March, when the assignment of the lease will be delivered; fifty per cent., however, of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Possession, subject to the covenants and conditions of the lease, will be given on the 1st day of May, 1873.

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAM BRYCE, 29 Chambers-st.
PETER M. BRYSON,
Phenix National Bank.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of FEBRUARY, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the two valuable tenement-houses and lots on the north side of Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and the 8th-av., numbered 49 and 51 Jane-st. No. 49 is 27 feet six inches wide and 88 feet in depth, with a slight jog in the westerly line, with a four-story and basement double tenement-house. No. 51 is 25 feet wide and 91 feet deep on the westerly side, and 86 feet 3 inches on the easterly side, with a slight jog on the easterly side. The westerly line of the westerly house and lot is distant 98 feet 6 inches easterly from Hudson-st.

Both houses are in good order and filled with a good class of tenants. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE, Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 4 WEST 21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., sale by order of Barret H. Van Auken, Esq., executor of Jesse Van Auken, deceased;

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The extra large first-class dwelling and lot, No. 4 West 21st-st., south side, 142.6 feet west of 5th-av.: house is four story and basement, brown-stone front, 27.6x48 feet, with two-story and basement extension, 27.6x20 feet; has independent walls, and contains the improvements; lot 27.6x92 feet. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and permits at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.,) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and West 33th-st., in said City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings.
FRANCIS BYRNE,
Attorney for Administrator, &c., No. 83 Nassau-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BLEECKER AND FRONT STS., BY ORDER HEIRS OF JEHIEL JAGGER, DECEASED.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BLEECKER-STREET.—Three-story, attic, basement, and under cellar brick building and lot, No. 113 Bleecker-st., near Greene, 25x100.

FRONT-STREET.—Four-story and under cellar brick store and lot, No. 170 Front-st., near Maiden-lane, about 20x71 feet.

Sixty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON AMITY-ST.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 106 Amity-st., near Sullivan; house 22x44, modern improvements, and newly painted and papered; lot 22 front, 25 rear, and 116 feet deep. Fifty per cent on mortgage. Maps, &c. at No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON PEARL-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

PEARL-STREET.—The seven four-story brick stores and lots, situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., commencing on the north-east corner of Cherry-st., and known as Nos. 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, and 360 Pearl-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA WIDE STORE.

Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STUART'S NINE AND FIVE STORY BUILDINGS TO LET.—The buildings lately used by us as a sugar refinery are now being altered for business purposes, and will be ready for occupancy by 1st April.

The nine-story building corner Reade-st. has a front of 88 feet on Greenwich-st. by 116 feet on Reade-st., and can be divided into three warehouses or rented as one, with arches communicating.

The five-story building corner Chambers-st. can also be divided into three or leased entire.

The three warehouses, five story, north side Reade-st., Nos. 148, 150, and 152, with iron roof, doors, sash, and shutters.

Also, the four lots adjoining nine-story building, south side Reade-st., Nos. 145, 147, 149, and 151, each 25 feet front, will be improved.

Apply to
R. L. & A. STUART,
No. 169 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, with renewal, the property north-west corner of Grand and Greene sts., 100x65 feet. Building loan if desired. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, 25 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE TWENTY-five-foot house, No. 443 Marcy-av., corner Hart-st., Brooklyn, containing fifteen rooms; has been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, and painted, having the modern improvements; will lease to a good party for a term of years; neighborhood unexceptionable; rent, $1,000. Apply to
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d-st., New-York, or at the house.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, thoroughly first class, on Madison-av., ("Murray Hill,") will be leased to a responsible party till May, 1874.

Also, one on 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be leased for two years. Possession of both immediately. Apply to W. O. KNIGHT, No. 327 4th-av. Hours, 9 to 12.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, in 51st-st., near 5th-av., for one year, at low rent to a small family; owner going to Europe. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED BY A CASH BUYER—A medium-sized house between 6th and 9th avs., 20th and 45th sts.; modern improvements; none but owners need apply. Address with price, W. T. J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

A HOME SECURITY.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds
of a Completed Railroad
in New-York State.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$700,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
Sinking Fund

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company,

Due in 1901, **convertible into the stock** of the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which the above Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from **Great Sodus Bay**, the best and largest harbor on the south side of **Lake Ontario**, through the Counties of **Wayne** and **Ontario** to **Gorham**, where it connects with the **Northern Central Railway** of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from **New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore**, and the **coal fields** of Pennsylvania to **Canada** and the **great lakes**.

A large local business is assured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the **New-York Central Railroad** and the **Erie Canal at Newark** and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the **Erie Railroad** and **Lehigh Valley Railroad**, which must draw a great through traffic in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to this new Lake Port for shipment to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at **90** and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

8 Per Cent. Gold Bond.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY
Only $16,000 Per Mile
ON A
COMPLETED ROAD.

The First Mortgage of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as in every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other first-class Railway Bond upon the market.

For pamphlets, with maps and full particulars, apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

HEWSON, KILBRETH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Give special attention to Investment Securities, furnish Bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders in Governments, Gold and Railroad Stocks, and allow five per cent. interest on deposits. Consignments of Government Bonds and all other securities solicited, and prompt returns made.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana**, on the Illinois River, **are completed**, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities**, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 130 Broadway.
M. F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Sec'y. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Gen. A.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

The assessment on the stock of this Company has all been paid in cash.

Capital and Surplus, after allowing for Boston and other losses,

$301,595 00.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1873.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1872:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1872	$5,018,019 95
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1872	2,970,659 45
Total amount of marine premiums	$7,988,679 40

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1872	$5,776,518 70
Losses paid during the same period	2,389,844 82
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,055,707 63

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock; City, bank, and other stocks	$8,443,730 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	3,480,100 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	409,903 18
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,755,374 14
Cash in bank	265,098 31
Total amount of assets	$15,571,206 13

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1869 will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Fifty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Henry Coit,
Lewis Curtis,
Charles H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
R. Warren Weston,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
William E. Dodge,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Daniel S. Miller,
Wm. Sturgis,
Henry K. Bogert,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
C. A. Hand,
James Low,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Robt. B. Minturn,
Gordon W. Burnham,
Frederick Chauncey,
George S. Stephenson,
William H. Webb,
Sheppard Gandy,
Francis Skiddy,
Charles P. Burdett,
William E. Bunker,
Samuel L. Mitchill,
James G. De Forest,
Robert L. Stuart,
Alexander V. Blake,
Charles D. Leverich,
Josiah O. Low,
Charles H. Marshall.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE holders of the first and second mortgage bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company has been signed by the holders of about two millions of each class of bonds, which renders the agreement operative.

All first mortgage bondholders, who have not signed, and who desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the agreement, are requested to sign same at the office of J. Augustus Johnston, Esq., No. 26 Exchange-place, Room No. 14, within thirty days from date. By order of Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders. JOSEPH BATTELL, Chairman.
THEODORE GILMAN, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1873.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED certificates of CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD STOCK—No. 3,834 for five, and No. 1,883 for one share; both in name of Joseph Sheppard. Application has been made for new certificates.
HENRY L. FELL & BRO.,
No. 305 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE CONSOLIDATED

THIRTY-YEAR

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the Shortest Possible Route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The Earnings of the Company are largely in excess of its operating expenses and interest.

For full particulars apply to

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of .... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,244	2,439	2,414	177	165
2,404	1,434	2,500	2,065	1,701	2,033
1,893	872	149	1,840	668	1,383
1,647	1,727	1,957	2,315	1,987	2,174
842	1,276	539	110	1,507	67
757	1,582	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
540	2,332	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873.
—New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

(Signed,)
[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.

Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
(AS REORGANIZED,) OFFICE SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, 1873.

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, the transfer-books of this Company for both stock and third mortgage bonds will be closed at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 19th of February.
CHAS. F. LOW, Secretary.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 4th of February next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

PROFIT AND SAFETY.

Portland and
Ogdensburg
Railroad
Trunk
Line to the
Atlantic
VERMONT **N**early
DIVISION. **D**one

THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VERMONT DIVISION, the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining *profit with absolute safety.* For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale **$400,000** PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st.,
New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
SCRIP DIVIDEND WANTED.
Full prices paid by
MARQUAND, HILL & CO.,
No. 37 Wall-st.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, payable to Mrs. S. Fleet Speir, for $1,000, No. 1,616, dated Nov. 16, 1872. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the offices of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

THE ROSSITER COLLECTION.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

The entire effects of the late T. P. Rossiter, Esq., comprising many of his most celebrated paintings, viz.: "Jews in Captivity," "Miriam," "Home of Washington," "Signing the Constitution," "The Discoverers of America," "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington," "The Merchants of America," the last-named painting containing thirty-two life-size portraits of the most eminent merchants of America; also, his almost unique collection of antique furniture, engravings, costumes, armor, artists' materials, a fine library, &c.

This collection is now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms (Astor-place) day and evening—to be sold by auction WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at 7½ o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

This collection (entire) is now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 3, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 100 Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, $1,000 each; 378 Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 106 Mortgage Bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 59 Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, par $1,000 each.

For further particulars apply to
THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 1, at 12½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia, Palermo, and Messina Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Corinna, and can be examined on Pier No. 21 North River; 100 kegs Almeria Grapes.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

32D DIVIDEND.

LENOX

Fire Insurance Company,
No. 158 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON,
Secretary.

42D DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

DIVIDEND.
THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend
OF TEN PER CENT.,
payable on and after 1st February, at their office corner of 3d-av and 8th-st.

SURPLUS on 1st January, 1873 .... $[illegible]

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary. NATHAN C. ELY, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.

The Board of Managers have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York on and after Saturday, Feb. 1.

The transfer-books are now closed and will remain closed until Wednesday, Feb. 5.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
VERMILYE & CO.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.
NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 31, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	[illegible]

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares, registered at the close of the 15th day of January instant, after which and until the 5th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) DOL-LARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable to stockholders on and after 1st February next at the office of the Company, No. 505 Grand-st.

The transfer-books will be opened 3d February.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 30, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable on demand to the shareholders as registered of this date.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on Feb. 3.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.,
(CONSOLIDATED.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable Feb. 1.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway First Mortgage seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen Feb. 1.
D. E. CULVER, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Feb. 1, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds and Guaranteed Preferred Stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at our office.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 31,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company.
JAMES F. SECOR, President.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.

THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 10 proximo, till which date the transfer books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 31, 1873.

THE COUPONS MATURING FEB. 1 proximo, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, Six per Cent. Gold Bonds, will be payable on and after that date, at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAIL-WAY COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of February, 1873. The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 5th of February to be re-opened on the 17th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAIL-WAY First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid at the Banking office of Turner Bros., on and after that date.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid at the Banking office of Turner Bros., on and after that date.
W. R. HAMILTON, President.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1873, from first mortgage bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, will be paid by the First National Bank of New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.
34th-st. and 3d-av.
STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1873.
RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages, first lien on property worth $666,400	$213,[illegible] 00
United States Ten-forty Bonds, par value $12,000	13,140 00
Bonds of cities and towns in this State, par value $71,000	71,000 00
Call loans on United States bonds, par value $224,000	214,750 00
Call loans on Manhattan Gas stock, Metropolitan Gas stock, Williamsburg Gas stock, New-York and New-Haven Railroad stock, New-York and Harlem Railroad stock, par value $[illegible], market value, $127,[illegible]	77,000 00
Call loans on bank-books of depositors representing deposits of $[illegible]	[illegible]
Real estate on account of banking-house	10,175 00
Cash on deposit and in vaults	104,[illegible]
Safes	3,427 12
Accrued interest	[illegible]
Rents due and accrued	[illegible]
Total	$724,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors:	
Principal	$701,142 21
Interest credited Jan. 1, 1873	14,[illegible]—$715,[illegible]
Net surplus	[illegible]

D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 25th day of January, 1873.
C. E. TUTHILL, Notary Public, New-York City.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS .... $[illegible]

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK
Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and other officers and committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February next. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and close at 5 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN A. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILK UMBRELLAS.

WE OFFER ONE THOUSAND DOZEN SILK UMBRELLAS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
WE HAVE A GOOD, FAIR SILK UMBRELLA AT $3 50, AND
A REALLY PRIME QUALITY AT $5.

WE ARE STILL SELLING OUR

LONDON STYLE,

WITH GOLD CUP AND SILK CASE, FOR SIX DOLLARS.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTURERS.

Established A. D. 1802. **No. 405 Broadway, New-York.**

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.	Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26.
Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12.	Algeria, Wed'day, March 5.
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.	*Cuba, Wed'day, March 12.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Wed'day, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG......Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE..Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........Mar. 5, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

CALIFORNIA, Sat. Feb. 1	VICTORIA, Sat., Feb. 15
AUSTRALIA, Sat., Feb. 8	EUROPA...Sat., Feb. 22

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in February, loading at Pier No. 12 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)....Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..........Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico)....Feb. 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 1 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tues. Jan. 28
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL..........Thurs., Jan. 30
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL..Sat., Feb. 1

Extra Steamers will be put on as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and via Savannah to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 1, 1873—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, Feb. 1.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

MANDINGO, 1,200 tons..........Saturday, Feb. 1,
Followed by LAGOS and GUNGA.
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and carry only first-class passengers. A limited amount of freight taken.
HORNSTED & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York.
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT taken as low as BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 24 East River.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
J. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, IRving-place and 15th-st.—Rev. JOHN B. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M., Rev. F. DACOSTA, and in the evening by Rev. WM. H. BENJAMIN. Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
LECTURE BY
ANNA E. DICKINSON.

Subject—Joan of Arc. Thursday evening, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at W. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Nelson & Phillips, No. 805 Broadway; Gurley's, No. 312 4th-av.; and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. Children's Church at 3 P. M., and usual service at 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach in the morning. Subject—Woman's Sphere. At evening service, Rev. Dr. HAIGHT will preach.

A SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association of the First Presbyterian Church will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. W. M. PAXTON, D. D., on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, in the church, corner of 5th-av. and 12th-st. All are cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

ATTORNEY-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY NIGHT at 7 o'clock, and Miss ANNIE S. SMITH will preach at 10½ A. M.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—Sunday lectures by THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. SWEETSER will preach in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ o'clock. Morning subject—The Prodigal's Brother. Evening subject—The Universalist Idea of Man. Strangers welcome.

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST—"WEIGHED in the Balance and Found Wanting"—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on the above subject. Sunday-school at 2½ in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at the rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, No. 1,288 Broadway; and in the EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av. and 42d-st., will continue his series of discourses on "The Moral Aspects of Our Social Problems;" subject—The Dangerous Classes.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Subject—Light as the Symbol of Spiritual Truth, and Its Uses in the Physical Creation.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor.—SUNDAY MORNING, subject—Experimental Religion. EVENING, Vesper service. WEDNESDAY EVENING, lecture on Revelation.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av.—Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector. Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Children's service at 3 o'clock P. M.

DEATH OF THE SEA SERPENT.—Bishop SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—The Killing of the Dragon, and the Blowing of the Last Great Trumpet.—Isaiah, xxvii.

FREE SERVICE AT CHRIST CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—To relieve the pressure for accommodation at the morning and evening services, there will be a sermon by the Rector, and full choral service by both choirs every SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. Seats all free. At the 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. services the seats are not free, and rented sittings will be reserved for the pew-holders until after the second lesson.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder MOSES N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting, 6 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after morning sermon. Come.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., corner 39th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock: Sunday-school, 9 A. M. All invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Public invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.: the original mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Severe weather for the poor.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. JAMES KENNEDY, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—The Ebb and Flow of Moral Feeling.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison-av. and 31st-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. G. J. JOHNSON, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo. At 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. F. ELDER. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 53d-st., Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—MORNING service at 11 o'clock. Subject—A Man Asleep. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Faith and Failure.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at 3 P. M., at Mission No. 273 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at 3½ P. M., at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—Resurrection of the Dead. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free to all. Seamen and others are cordially invited.

REV. JOHN J. BROUNER WILL preach his fourth annual sermon as Pastor at the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½, to be followed by a congregational singing meeting.

RELIGION A PERMANENT INVESTMENT, not a Speculation, will be the subject of discourse by Dr. HOLME, Pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR OF Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on Predestination. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, lecture on London Scenes. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder PETER WOOD, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 10½ A. M. Subject—The Wages of Sin; at 3 P. M., subject—The Redemption That is in Christ Jesus. All are cordially invited to hear.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—SUNDAY, Feb. 2, morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion at 10½; children's service at 3½. Evening service and sermon by Rev. Dr. B. H. PADDOCK at 7½.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner of 22d-st.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D.; in the EVENING by Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., his last sermon before leaving for Mexico, on the missionary work he is about to undertake there.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH, at the usual hours, 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST, between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M. Revival-meetings next week.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 7½ P. M. Deaf-mute service at 2½ P. M. Seats free at all services.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—A TRAINING-school for church music. Applications from good voices always acceptable. Circulars at the church, (5th-av. and 53d-st.,) and at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—FEB. 2, CANdlemas Day. 8, 10, 10½, 11, 4, 7½. The evening sermon in the French language. C. W. MORRILL, Rector.

SIXTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—St. Thomas' Chapel. Seats free. Rev. Prof. ROBERTS is to preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. OSGOOD at 7½ P. M.

SONG SERVICE.—ROSE HILL (27TH-ST.) Methodist Episcopal Church.—Every SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats and music free.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, (opposite Amity-st.)—Rev. Dr. BELL, of Lyons, N. Y., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE SECOND OF A COURSE OF sermons in behalf of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, by Rev. B. H. PADDOCK, D. D., in St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st. Subject—The Church's Holding Forth of the Living Word. Service to commence at 7½ P. M.

THE EMBURY PRAYING BAND will conduct the services all day, 10½, 3, and 7 P. M., at Second-street M. E. Church, Rev. HENRY ASTON, Pastor, between Avenues C and D. Pastor's Bible-class at 2 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Revival services during the evenings of the week. All are cordially invited.

THE BROOKLYN PRAYING ASSOCIATION.—D. W. PRICE, Leader, will conduct the services at the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; afternoon at 3½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

THE GOSPEL OF HEALTH—THE foundation for religious and all other reforms, by Dr. EDWARD NEWBERY, at No. 302½ West 16th-st., corner of 8th-av., every SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. First lecture free, followed by a discussion.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. W. BAIN will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½. Communion service after morning sermon. Seats for all.

Y. M. C. A.—ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23d-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Service of song, followed by an address by Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, D. D. Young men's devotional meetings every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and every SATURDAY EVENING at 8½ o'clock.

Bible class every Sunday afternoon at 5 P.M., conducted by WM. H. THOMSON, M. D.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner 38th-st.—Services on the first SUNDAY in the month, 10½ and 7½; other Sundays, 10½ and 3½. Rev. W. A. HOLBROOK and C. T. WOODRUFF in temporary charge.

MACHINERY.

CALL AND SEE OUR NEW METAL FOR running in iron moulds, saving the labor of finishing. Sole manufacturers of this American White Brass, BAKER, STILES & CO., No. 40 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—PATENT MEDICINES, PERfumery, extracts, essences, and all other goods of this character, on consignment. C. B. WILSON, No. 104 6th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:20, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 9 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:34, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUNDAY TRAINS
LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.

9:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.
6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, No. 481 Broadway, New-York,

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.

"Special Safe Offer."

Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for Information, Circulars, and Price Lists.

GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "Special Safe Offer."

Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT HAINES BROS.,

No. 27 Union-square.

First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos. BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $260, $275, $300.

Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

LEO AND LOTOS.—THE GEMS FROM this immensely-successful Drama as sung at Niblo's: "I Love Thee," song, 50 cents; "The Butterfly Song," 40 cents; "I Love Thee," the admired duet," 60 cents; "Oh, My Lost Love," song, 40 cents; "Leo March," 50 cents; "Lotos Galop," 40 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union-square.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

A GENTLEMAN CAN GET BOARD FOR horses and good accommodations for one or two carriages in a private stable. No. 226 East 34th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE.
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY, 31ST-ST., near 5th-av., a large handsomely-furnished second-story room, with dressing and bath rooms connecting, to rent, with first-class board, to one or two gentlemen; unexceptionable references exchanged; terms moderate. Address B. B., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let in a private family; fire, gas, bath; first-class table; moderate terms; location desirable; house brown stone; references exchanged. No. 335 West 34th-st.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT and newly-furnished parlor, with bedroom connecting on second story, with board; also other rooms; desirable location; convenient to four lines of cars; references exchanged.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDING—AT NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.; new house, new double and single rooms, new furniture, elegant parlors and dining-rooms, excellent table, reasonable prices; permanent or transient.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—SECOND FLOOR entire or suites of rooms on second and third floors; unexceptionable table; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, an entire second floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished; will rent together or separately; house and table first class.

A HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished front room, first story, with hall bedroom, to let to a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 140 East 16th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—DESIRABLE front and other furnished rooms, en suite and single, with board.

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE.—A NEATLY-furnished front room, $5 per week; board if desired. Apply to Mrs. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A PLEASANT, NEAT ROOM, without board, by a young man; terms must not exceed $2 50 per week; pay prompt; satisfactory references. Address D. F. E., Box No. 140 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

THE EXAMINATION-REVIEW OF THE students of the College of the City of New-York will commence MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 9½ A. M. The recitations will be conducted in the section-rooms by the instructors, at the hours assigned to the several departments in the programme.

The review will continue for four weeks, from 9½ A. M. to 1½ P. M., daily.
ALEX. S. WEBB, LL. D., President.

In accordance with the provisions of section 47 of the By-laws of the Board of Trustees, the public are invited to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)

Second term begins on Feb. 1. French classes for ladies three times a week.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 33D-st., Broadway, junction 6th-av.; down-town, No. 62 Bowery. Book-keeping, arithmetic, writing privately; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50, day and evening.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.
I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for boys and girls, No. 145 West 45th-st.; term begins Feb. 5.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 620 5th-av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDENER, Principals.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 142 East 16th-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

COLIN'S PREP. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, NO. 1,198 Broadway, near 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of the education of boys in a private family. Any one having the desired qualifications, with references as to same, may address TUTOR, Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—A LADY COMPETENT TO INstruct in music and drawing, to give lessons twice a week in a private family. Address with terms and references, C. T. W., Box No. 4,813 New-York Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SEVENTH and LAST WEEK
of
BROTHER SAM,
with
MR. SOTHERN
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss ROSE COGHLAN.
Mr. T. Robertson's successful comedy,
DAVID GARRICK,
will be produced on
SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 8,

Mr. SOTHERN sustaining his original part of DAVID GARRICK, as represented by him for over 200 nights at the Royal Haymarket Theatre, London.

SAM MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY, FEB. 8, AT 1½ P. M.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10½.
Box-book opened one month in advance.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL.
The celebrated English editor and lecturer.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 2 P. M. TO-DAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
and Last Six Nights of
John Howard Payne's Tragedy of
BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.
EDWIN BOOTH
as LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS.
LAST BOOTH MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2.
Mr. BOOTH as CLAUDE MELNOTTE.

On MONDAY EVENING next, Feb. 3, the popular comedian, Mr. WM. J. FLORENCE, will make his first appearance at this theatre, in his world-famous and original character of BOB BRIERLY, in Tom Taylor's beautiful moral drama of
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH..........Manager
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1873,
and during the week, F. G. Maeder's splendid dramatization of Ned Buntline's great Weekly story of
BUFFALO BILL.
J. B. STUDLEY
will enact his original part of BUFFALO BILL.
All the original effects and appropriate scenery.
Preceded by the roaring comedy of the
STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.
A gorgeous pantomime will shortly be produced, with Mr. HERNANDEZ FOSTER.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—MATINEE TODAY. Last appearance in New-York of

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL.

OLYMPIC. ADMISSION 50c.

Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinées. Brilliant success of the spectacular legend, entitled

Alhambra.	The famous Marten Family.	Alhambra.
Alhambra.	The renowned Lauri Troupe.	Alhambra.
Alhambra.	The only Leon's specialties.	Alhambra.
Alhambra.	Morris' mystic changes.	Alhambra.
Alhambra.	New novelties every week.	Alhambra.

Orchestra chairs, $1 50; secured balcony & parquet, $1.
THIS EVENING, Prof. TOBIN, ILLUSIONIST.

OLYMPIC. MATINEE AT 2.
Grand Family Matinée this Afternoon.
ALHAMBRA. ALHAMBRA.
Admission, 50 cents. Secured seats, $1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW FEATURES, NEW VARIETIES, NEW SONGS, NEW MUSIC, NEW DANCES.
Davies, the Ventriloquist; Child Violinist, Americus.
SIEGRIST FAMILY. TRAINED DOGS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 9½.
Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at
THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

MARK TWAIN—FEB. 5.
Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL
CHARITY BALL,
Under the usual management,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Boxes can be obtained of Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, No. 1 Madison-av.

EMILY FAITHFULL,
At ASSOCIATION HALL THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, at 8.
FOURTH GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
SYMPHONY, No. 3, E flat, Op. 97..........Schumann
CONCERTO, No. 2, F minor, Op. 21..........Chopin
Miss ANNA MEHLIG.
OVERTURE, Coriolanus, Op. 62..........Beethoven
SYMPHONIC POEM, Orpheus..........Liszt
VORSPIEL, Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg..........Wagner

Admission tickets, $1 50. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Admission to second balcony, $1.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.

EMILY FAITHFULL,
At ASSOCIATION HALL THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

FOURTH POPULAR MATINEE.

EMILY FAITHFULL, of England, will deliver her celebrated lecture, "Glimpses of the Great Men and Women I have Known," Saturday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M., Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. Course tickets, admitting to the thirteen entertainments, two dollars. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Guley's bookstore, under the Hall.

EMILY FAITHFULL,
At ASSOCIATION HALL THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coal and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of MARQUAND, HILL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN P. MARQUAND, GEORGE H. B. HILL, CHARLES HEAD,	General Partners.

THOMAS WIGGLESWORTH, Special Partner.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1873.

The partnership heretofore existing under the style of MARQUAND & HILL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL,
CHARLES HEAD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a general partnership for the transaction of a commission stock business at No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 18 Devonshire-st., Boston, under the style of HILL, SCOTT & CO.

GEORGE H. B. HILL,
JOSEPH R. SCOTT,
CHARLES HEAD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Alexander A. Thomson, David Thomson, and the late William Thomson, under the firm name of A. A. THOMSON & CO., expired by its limitations on the 1st day of January, 1873.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON,

ELLEN L. THOMSON, JAMES THOMSON, DAVID THOMSON,	Executors of Wm. Thomson, deceased.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they continue the business as tin-plate and metal dealers at Nos. 213 and 215 Water-st. and No. 119 Beekman-st., under the name of A. A. THOMSON & CO.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of HOLMES BROTHERS & GARFIELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Holmes Brothers, who will continue the fire insurance business at No. 48 East 23d-st. The office of the ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY for the Metropolitan district will be continued at No. 48 East 23d-st., under the management of JAMES W. GARFIELD.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
J. W. GARFIELD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. F. P. OLCOTT, late of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. J. P. MARQUAND and Mr. J. E. BROWN, of Boston, Mass., become partners in our business in Boston and New-York, and the interest and responsibility of Mr. STANTON BLAKE ceases this day.
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
No. 28 State-st., Boston,
and No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

FEB. 1, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and name of E. OBERMEYER & BROTHER, manufacturing jewelers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation.

The business will be continued by Mr. HENRY OBERMEYER, at No. 58 Nassau-st.
ERNST OBERMEYER.
HENRY OBERMEYER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

OFFICE, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of WARNER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY G. WARNER.
JOHN G. STORMS.

HENRY G. WARNER will continue the commission business of the late firm at the same office.

FIRM OF GRISWOLD & MURRY dissolved, by mutual consent, Jan. 1, 1873. Business continued by
W. S. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager..........Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1½.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
of the powerful new play,
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,
which will be repeated EVERY EVENING until further notice.

Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Welsh Edwards, F. F. Mackay, George Parkes, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, Miss Imogene Fowler.

During the piece a
BIRTH-DAY CHORAL,
Composed by Mr. H. Tissington, will be sung by a choir of thirty children.

Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
SATURDAY at 1½, first MATINEE of
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
ALIXE!
AUGUSTIN DALY'S NEW PARISIAN SENSATION!!
EVERY EVENING.

Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, George Clarke, Louis James, James Lewis, J. H. Burnett, W. H. Beekman, Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Nellie Mortimer.

MATINEE OF ALIXE THIS SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that he will shortly begin a series of SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT PERFORMANCES, which will always differ from the "running" play, and will include the full strength of the company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
(23d-st., corner of 8th-av. Curtain rises at 7¾.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager.
MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL SENSATION!

THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES!	EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE this brilliant spectacle will be acted! Fourteen tableaux! Mrs. JOHN WOOD! Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM! Murray's SUPERB STUD of thirty HORSES and fifteen PONIES! The tribe of twelve Arabs! 250 auxiliaries! 1,000 brilliant costumes!! A cataract of real water!!

MATINEE THIS SATURDAY AT 1½.
IN PREPARATION
A NEW AMERICAN SENSATION by Mr. DALY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
The celebrated character actor, Mr.
F. S. CHANFRAU,
F. S. CHANFRAU,
in the great American drama of
KIT,
KIT,
THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. MONDAY AFTERNOON, First time, BUFFALO BILL.

EMILY FAITHFULL,
At ASSOCIATION HALL THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

J. M. BELLEW. MONDAY, FEB. 3
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5,
ASSOCIATION HALL.

This famous English reader, whose high rank, accorded by the leading journals of Europe, has been emphatically indorsed by the New-York Press, will give TWO READINGS in New-York, before leaving for other cities.

PROGRAMME FOR FEB. 3.
MARMION..........Sir Walter Scott
THE YARN OF THE NANCY BELL..W. S. Gilbert
WEDDING BELLS..........Charlotte Griffiths
(With church-bells accompaniment.)
LOVE IN A BALLOON..........Once a Week
HAMLET, Act III..........Shakespeare
VITAL SPARK (by request)..........Pope
(With organ and choral accompaniment.)
THE NORTHERN FARMER..........Tennyson
HORATIO SPARKENS..........Dickens

. Organ music by Mr. James Pearce. Tickets for sale at Association Hall and Schirmer's.

FREE LECTURE
on the
ART OF LEARNING FRENCH
by
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
at his Hall,
NO. 1,238 BROADWAY, between 32d and 33d sts.,
MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 8 P. M.
To consist with
FRENCH READINGS
and the formation of
CONVERSATIONAL CLASSES
especially adapted to those who desire to make their theoretical knowledge practically available by
CULTIVATION OF THE EAR.
Also,
ELEMENTARY CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS.
Lecture illustrated with practical elucidations on sound and idioms, and the reading of a whole French play.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
LECTURE BY
ANNA E. DICKINSON.
Subject—JOAN OF ARC.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Nelson & Phillips', No. 805 Broadway; Gurley's, No. 312 4th-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—SECOND concert, SUNDAY, Feb. 2, 1873, at 8 P. M., at the Liederkranz Hall, Nos. 31, 33, and 35 East 4th-st. Miss Antonia Henne, soprano; Mrs. E. Unger, alto; Mr. Carl Speisler, basso; Mr. J. Graf, tenor; Mr. F. Bergner, cello; Mr. W. Pecher, organ; full chorus and grand orchestra. Mozart's Requiem Mass will be performed. Admission, by way of introduction, $1. H. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

Y. M. C. A.—ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23d-st. and 4th-av. SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, service of song, followed by an address by Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, D. D.

EMILY FAITHFULL,
At ASSOCIATION HALL THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL. FEB. 5.
MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE.

MARK TWAIN.

Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets, 75 cents and $1, at the hall, No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and the Library desk.

LECTURE.
REV. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D.

Will deliver his celebrated lecture, Was Adam the First Man? before the Young People's Christian Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Doors open at 7½. Lecture commencing at 8. Tickets, 50 cents. To be obtained at Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway; Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway, or at the Church door.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST. AND 4TH-av.—EMILY FAITHFULL will deliver her celebrated lecture, Glimpses of the Great Men and Women I Have Known, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock. Admission, 25c.; reserved seats, 25c. extra. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Gurley's book-store, under the hall.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 8, readings of Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS, for which seats can now be secured at the usual places.

NEW-YORK ELECTRO-GYMNASIUM.—Disease cured, health maintained. Beautiful and vitalizing electric, magnetic, musical, and vocal gymnastics, combined with lectures from eminent speakers. Prof. LYMAN'S elocution every SATURDAY at the youth's class 9½ A. M., and at the adult's class 11 A. M. Terms, twelve weeks, with gymnastics, $5. Dr. EBELL, who has addressed delighted thousands at Cooper Institute, commences MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Terms for his course, including gymnastics, $2. No. 659 3d-av.

FRENCH READINGS AND FREE LECture on French, by Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT, on art of learning French, to speak French with fluency, MONDAY NIGHT, at 8, at 1,238 Broadway. FREE.

PROPOSALS.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.
WRITTEN PROPOSALS

Will be received as above until MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., for the supply of 15,000 tons more or less best Lackawanna coal, as required for use of road, for current year, mostly grate and egg, delivered F. O. B., on cars at Carbondale, Honesdale or Hawley, in about equal proportions monthly. Also, for supply of 2,000 tons, more or less, best Lehigh lump for foundry use, to be delivered at Long Dock, Jersey City, Scranton or Carbondale, Penn., and Waverley, N. Y., in about equal quantities monthly as required.
L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.
WRITTEN PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until Feb. 10, prox., for the supply of fifteen tons of best Cop Waste, Machined Cop, and Standard Machinery Waste, per month, more or less, for current year, to be delivered at Jersey City Shops, or shipped at foot of Duane-st., New-York, as required for use. Samples must accompany bids in all cases.
L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

FURNITURE WANTED—SECOND hand, for one dining-room, two bedrooms, and kitchen; must be in good condition and well made. Brokers and others may send offers by letter to HOUSEKEEPER, care of Soper & Co., No. 27 City Hall-square.

MEDICAL.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS

Effectually relieved by the use of DATURA TATULA, for, "In a most fearful attack of asthma Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so, when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most rapid effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh.

"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Gen. Alexander.

Sold as tobacco in tins; as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes, by SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond-st., London, and all Chemists, Druggists, and Store-keepers throughout the States.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Improvement—Niagara Ship-Canal—Public Printing and the Frank—Actual and Apparent Expenses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Burt Van Horn, ex-Congressman Bennett, George S. Post, and a number of others have arrived in this city, with eyes single to the Niagara Ship-canal, and the enactment of a law for its construction by this Congress. The House has already designated Feb. 13 for the consideration of this and other internal improvement bills, which the Committee of Commerce is preparing to report. The ensuing two weeks will see the matter actively canvassed by the small army of advocates who are on the ground in behalf of each measure. The Niagara Ship-canal people express great confidence in the passage of their bill before the adjournment. Some of them are advocating the purchase of the Erie Canal by the Government as a part of the undertaking. The special committee of the Senate to which was referred that portion of the President's Message relating to internal improvements, held a meeting this morning to give these gentlemen a hearing. There was no quorum present, and only an informal discussion took place.

PRIVATE BILLS DAY.

The House confined itself strictly to private business to-day, and passed a large number of bills which are interesting only to the individuals benefited thereby. There will be a session to-morrow.

JOLLY PRISONER.

The witness, Stewart, occupied his quarters, to-day, in which the gas must be burned to afford light enough to read by. He held quite a reception, a large number of visitors presenting themselves, and he entertained them by a redelivery of the speech which he managed to repeat three times within an hour in the House yesterday. It is generally understood that his pretense of concealing testimony amounts to nothing, and that whatever could be ascertained from him will be ascertained from other witnesses.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING AND FRANKING.

Public Printer Clapp has been before the Committee on Appropriations of the House with reference to the estimates for the public printing, as affected by the franking privilege. Mr. Clapp is of opinion that there cannot be much reduction made on account of the latter occurrence, unless the printing of the departments can be greatly curtailed. The printing that goes out under the frank of Congress amounts to not more than one-sixth of the whole. The printing for the departments covers over $1,000,000, while that of Congress is comparatively small; hence, unless the abolition of the franking privilege can also reduce the call for printing in the departments, the reduction in the total of the public printing is not likely to prove very marked.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY.

The Senate to-day gave up its time to the discussion of a subsidy to an Australian line of steamers. The bill to give a subsidy to the Webb line having been taken up, and the bill known here by the name of the Burnside bill moved as a substitute, the whole question is fairly before the Senate. Mr. Nye advocated the Webb bill, and Mr. Buckingham opposed. While he is in favor of granting subsidies in some cases he does not regard this as a proper subsidy to grant. Mr. Chandler, who offered the Burnside bill as a substitute, said he was opposed to both bills, but regarded the Burnside bill as the less objectionable of the two. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, favored the Webb bill in a strong speech. Mr. Frelinghuysen was opposed to it. Finally, after a little parliamentary struggle, the adjournment over till Monday was effected. When the bill comes up as unfinished business, Monday morning, unless it has great positive strength, it will be laid aside for some other pressing business, and no further action will probably be obtained this session. Such fate appears probable for all the Australian line subsidies proposed this session.

THE SENATE TO DO SOMETHING.

The Senate to-morrow will have its last Saturday recess for this session. It was this consideration that operated to secure an adjournment over till Monday, when Mr. Thurman reminded the Senate that the Saturdays after to-morrow would be required absolutely for legislative purposes. He carried that body with him for the motion to adjourn over.

ACTUAL AND APPARENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Mr. Charles F. Conant, chief of the warrant division of the Treasury Department, has prepared a very valuable statement, combining the actual and apparent receipts and expenditures of the United States for the last fiscal year, which has been printed by order of the House. A statement of expenditures by appropriations does not in any respect show the actual net expenses of conducting the Government. No more does a statement of the expenditures by warrants. For instance, the apparent ordinary expenditure for the Internal Revenue Bureau is $7,412,185; but this includes $1,750,000 of money which the Government, having paid out, has collected again, as, for instance, in the case of salaries for store-keepers and officers in charge of bonded warehouses. The total actual net ordinary or current expense of the bureau is but $5,702,386. Mr. Conant's statement divides the disbursements so as to distinguish those for salaries, for ordinary expenses for public works, for miscellaneous objects, and for unusual and extraordinary expenses. From a recapitulation it appears that the total actual salaries paid by the Government are $26,716,427; actual net ordinary expenses, $56,360,924; cost of public works, $16,243,899; miscellaneous, $3,524,919; unusual and extraordinary expenses, which includes interest on the public debt, private claims paid by special law of Congress, expenses of the Ninth Census, and all similar expenses not connected with the current expenses of administering the Government, $156,636,473. The total apparent expenditures of the Government in the last fiscal year were $277,517,962 67, and the total actual expenses were $259,481,844 56. The total cost of administering the Government, exclusive of the extraordinary and unusual expenses enumerated above, and public works, and miscellaneous, was a little over $83,000,000.

CONVICTION FOR PENSION FRAUDS.

The Government has advices today of the conviction of Thomas G. Boyd, in the United States Court, at Knoxville, Tenn., for frauds upon the Government in making out and collecting fraudulent pension claims. The extent of the frauds of Boyd and his associates amount to about $50,000. Boyd was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years and fined $5,000. He is of a respectable family, and sympathized with the rebellion. It was he who concocted a plot last Summer to have himself assassinated, under cover of which he hoped to release his sureties on his bail bond to the extent of $37,000. He was afterward found in Canada, rearrested, and now convicted.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Ways and Means this morning decided to report adversely upon all bills before them for the refundment of the cotton tax. The Beck bill was considered and an amendment adopted limiting the refundment to the owners or producers of cotton actually exported, and then the bill and amendment were both rejected. All members of the committee voted, except Mr. James Brooks, who was, however, present at the close of the session. Messrs. Beck, Kerr, and Maynard do not agree with the majority, and upon the report of the committee debate will be allowed that they may express their views. It is not expected that they will make a minority report. It is considered that this action of the Committee foreshadows certain defeat of the cotton-tax refundment scheme for this session. The report will shortly be made, and a day assigned for its discussion. The committee also had the Tice meter question again under consideration, but took no action with reference to it. They also passed a resolution that the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics be requested to gather detailed information concerning wholesale manufacturers of the country.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds this morning inspected the Post-office Department building, for the purpose of further considering the plan of raising the building one story. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury estimates that the expense of raising and putting an additional story at the bottom and top will be $1,500,000. A Chicago firm proposes to raise the building for $50,000. The committee consider that these two estimates are very disproportionate.

TWO PER CENT.

The friends of the Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana Two per Cent. Claim bill acknowledge that the bill will be unfavorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but they claim strength enough to secure its passage notwithstanding an adverse report.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governors of West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania, who are here in charge of the Ohio River improvements, had a consultation to-day with Col. Carrington, Col. Hughes, and others of the Virginia delegation favoring legislation for the benefit of the James River and Kanawha Canal. They agreed that the two enterprises are kindred, and will urge early Federal legislation in behalf of both.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had a private consultation to-day, lasting three hours, over their constitutional powers in the Louisiana case. No conclusion was reached.

BILLS SIGNED.

The act to abolish the franking privilege was received at the Executive Mansion to-day, and was immediately approved by the President. The President also signed the act to aid in maintaining the Fire Department in the District of Columbia.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The debt statement, to-morrow, will, it is thought at the Treasury, show a reduction, but it will be very light. It is as yet, however, impossible to say positively what the showing will be.

GEN. HOWARD'S FREEDMAN'S BUREAU ADMINISTRATION.

Gen. Howard's accounts in the Freedman's Bureau have passed the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and Gen. Howard was found, by a clerical error, to be indebted to the Government in the sum of $32 54. He gave his check for this amount, and his accounts are square.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will recommend the erection of another story to the Post-office building in New-York. The Secretary of the Treasury has written to the committee making that suggestion.

CARD RECEPTION AT MR. FISH'S.

The card reception of Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish, this evening, was attended by a large number of guests, including the heads of the several departments of the Government, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of Congress, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction, accompanied by their ladies. It was one of the most brilliant assemblages of the season.

A Veto from the President—Sound Reasoning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President sent the following veto message to the Senate to-day:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to return herewith, Senate bill No. 490, entitled, "An act for the relief of the East Tennessee University," without my approval. This claim, for which $18,500 are appropriated out of the moneys of the United States, arises in part for the destruction of property by troops in time of war, and therefore the same objections attach to it as were expressed in my message of June 1, 1872, returning the Senate bill awarding $25,000 to J. Milton Best. If the precedent is once established that the Government is liable for the ravages of war, the end of demands upon the public treasury cannot be forecast. The loyalty of the people of the section in which the university is located under circumstances of personal danger and trials, thus entitling them to the most favorable construction of the obligation of the Government toward them, is admitted, and nothing but regard for my duty to the whole people in opposing a principle which, if allowed, will entail greater burdens upon the whole than the relief which will be afforded to a part by allowing this bill to become a law, could induce me to return it with objections. Recognizing the claims of these citizens to sympathy and the most favorable consideration of their claims by the Government, I would heartily favor a donation of the amount appropriated by this bill for their relief.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 29, 1873.

ALABAMA.

Organization of Both Branches of the Legislature Completed—A Curious Scene.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 31.—The House passed a resolution notifying the Senate of its organization.

The Lieutenant-Governor, to-day, in the Senate, refused to put a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which Mr. Miller (Radical) was seated, and Mr. Martin (Democrat) displaced.

Mr. Parks (Democrat) renewed Mr. Cobb's motion to reconsider, and the Lieutenant-Governor again refused to put it to a vote. He also refused the Senator the right of appeal from his decisions, and ordered Mr. Miller to be sworn, in which he decided to have been authorized by the vote substituting the minority for the majority report. The Democratic Senators all submitted under protest.

During the proceedings the lobbies were crowded with negroes, to whom cartridges were carried from an ante-room. Many white men of both parties were present, and for a time it was thought that violence would result. The session, however, passed quietly off; and, after notifying the House that it was ready for business, the Senate adjourned.

Condition of the Union Pacific Railroad.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 31.—In reference to the report of great drifts of snow interfering with the operation of the Union Pacific Railroad, and of men employed on the road having been frozen to death, as published in the newspapers of Ogden and this city, Assistant General Superintendent Clark telegraphs to the Press agent here this morning as follows: "There are no snow-drifts on the Union Pacific Railroad sufficient to delay the trains. Only one train has been delayed from this cause during the entire Winter. The weather at Granite Cañon is favorable, there being only ten inches of snow upon the ground. None of the section hands have been frozen to death anywhere on the line. The road is clear, and all of the trains are running on time."

Completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 31.—There was great rejoicing to-day in this city over the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the event being celebrated by the firing of a national salute and a liberal display of flags from the public buildings and shipping in the harbor. Business men have looked to the completion of the great through line of railroad as the dawning of a new era for the commercial enterprise of Norfolk.

The Chicago Police Troubles.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31.—The latest movement in the police war is the removal this morning by the Mayor of Capts. Hickey and Gund, and the appointment in their places of two sergeants. Capt. French has given in his adhesion to Superintendent Washburne. The Board of Trade to-day passed the resolutions introduced yesterday sustaining the Mayor and Superintendent Washburne, and calling upon the Legislature to abolish the Board of Police Commissioners.

Trial and Conviction of Fralich at Syracuse for Murder.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Henry Fralich, who has been on trial in this city for the past three days for killing one Peter Schaffer on the 3d of August last, by stabbing him with a bayonet, was this evening found guilty of murder in the first degree. His counsel attempted to show mitigating circumstances, on the ground that Fralich was incensed by words reported to him to have been said by Schaffer of the prisoner's wife; that he became temporarily insane, and hence was not responsible for his acts. The prisoner testified in his own behalf, saying that he was so enraged by what he was told, and that he remembered nothing of the circumstances of the murder.

Judge Morgan, in his charge to the jury, said: It is no excuse for a man that he has a violent temper. The law does not allow anger as an element of insanity, and a man may lose his temper and become dangerous, but the law holds him accountable for his acts. The Judge also took occasion to say that it was to be regretted that the Legislature had not given the courts discretionary powers to sentence prisoners for a greater number of years for manslaughter in the third degree, which is now four years at most. The fall from murder to manslaughter is too great.

A MURDER OUT.

Arrest of the Murderers of Mrs. Lampley, of Baltimore—Confession of the Crime.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—On Jan. 6, last past, an elderly lady, Mrs. Lampley, was murdered in her house, in the western part of the city, while the rest of the family were at the theatre. The police have been quietly and vigorously working up the case, and on Tuesday last arrested two men, Nicholson and Rallihan. To-day they arrested another named Tucker, and took him to the Central Station. The first and last named have this evening made a full confession, acknowledging the murder, and detailing the whole affair. Nicholson married a granddaughter of the murdered woman, and was well acquainted with the internal arrangements of the house. He knew that on the day of the murder a very large amount of money, in gold and notes, was in the house, and to get the spoil they killed the woman. None of the money has been secured yet, but the police have a clue to the whereabouts of the greater portion of it.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—1 A. M.—Rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, accompanied by occasional areas of very light snow, are now prevailing from the Lower Missouri Valley to Minnesota and the upper lakes; very generally clear weather and light winds and calms over the Southern States; light south-easterly and south-westerly winds and generally clear weather over the Middle States; a light westerly wind and partly cloudy weather over New-England.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys to the upper lakes and Lake Erie, rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear and very cold weather; for Tennessee and Kentucky, winds veering to westerly and northerly, falling temperature and generally clear weather; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, light winds, and very generally clear weather; for the Middle States winds shifting to northerly and westerly, and generally clear weather, excepting partly cloudy weather and occasional areas of light snow over the lower-lake region; for New-England light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather.

In This City.

The bright sunshine yesterday cheered everybody, after the storms of the last few days. The prominent thoroughfares, notwithstanding the element of slush, were crowded with promenaders, while the streets were almost blocked with sleighs of various descriptions. The atmosphere was balmy in the extreme, and those who were out of doors enjoyed the pleasure with zest. For the first time in many days cars on the City railroads were running on regular time. But the scene beyond the City was of a different character. Ferry travel was much interrupted. Ice-floes of acres in unbroken extent filled the middle of the river. Along the shores were generally open channels, which the ferry-boats endeavored to take advantage of, so as to make the distance across as short as possible. In this they were not always successful. The Idaho, from South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, to Roosevelt-street, got jammed in the floating ice, and only succeeded in making a landing at Tenth-street.

The Fulton Ferry boats were all very seriously delayed. The Mineola started at 8½ o'clock A. M., with 2,000 persons aboard. She became entangled in an ice-floe, and after half an hour of effort to stem the tide and land at her slip, finally ran into the Wall-street slip, discharged her passengers, the crossing having occupied just half an hour.

A collision occurred on the East River between the Montana and the George Law, and the latter was, it is reported, considerably damaged.

There was also a great deal of ice in the North River, but traffic was not seriously impeded, as the ice was well broken up.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Broadway: 3 A. M., 11°; 6 A. M., 11°; 9 A. M., 14°; 12 M., 24°; 3 P. M., 30°; 6 P. M., 28°; 9 P. M., 25°; 12 P. M., 23°. Average temperature, 20¾°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There is not a bushel of coal for sale in Memphis, Tenn. Many families are burning oil-cake as a substitute.

Lieut. Thomas M. Gardiner has been detached from the Sabine and ordered to command the Mayflower.

C. A. Slocomb, a prominent citizen and merchant of New-Orleans, died yesterday morning, aged forty-one.

The Allan steam-ship Acadia, which was sunk, and raised again, arrived at Halifax, N. S., from Baltimore, with coal, yesterday.

The Oswego *Commercial Advertiser* and the Oswego *Daily Press* have been consolidated, and will appear to-day as the Oswego *Daily Times*.

Ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson, of Illinois, died at noon yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. R. E. Goodell, of Chicago. He was Governor from 1853 to 1859.

The trial of William H. Worrell, in Philadelphia, charged with causing the death of James Pollitt, was concluded yesterday, in a verdict of not guilty.

The Second Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard, from New-Haven County, have decided to go to Washington to participate in the inauguration.

Pancho Valencia was executed yesterday at Fairfield, Solano County, Cal., for the murder of Mr. J. W. Hewitt, a farmer, in March, 1871. He protested his innocence on the scaffold.

Dr. Rabittaille, member of the Canadian Parliament for Bonaventura, has been appointed Receiver-General of the Dominion, in place of Hon. Mr. Chapais, resigned.

Later advices from Arrow Rock, Mo., say that Conner and Elder, the two other men engaged in the attempt to burn that town, were hanged by vigilants on Wednesday.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—O. R. Tyler, at Walcottville, Conn., and Mrs. E. E. Cotton, at Versailles, Ky.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Texas Pacific Railroad, left Marshall, Texas, for Washington, last Wednesday, to testify before the Credit Mobilier Committee.

The loss by the fire in New-Orleans, on Thursday night, including Thompson's Sugar Refinery, is over half a million dollars; insured for $300,000, mostly in home companies.

Ex-Gov. Hadley, Deputy Secretary of State Strong, of Arkansas, and others left Little Rock for Washington yesterday, to appear before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

In the Federal Court at Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday, Thomas G. Boyd, convicted of pension frauds, was sentenced to the Nashville Penitentiary for five years, and to pay a fine of $5,000.

The Boston Board of Trade has passed a resolution asking Congress to amend the Bankruptcy law so as to allow the speedy settlement of the affairs of the insurance companies now in liquidation.

The Admiralty Court in Halifax, N. S., in the case of the Sylphide, awarded $13,000, upon a valuation of $65,000, to the owners, masters, officers, and crew of the schooner Alfred Wharton for salvage services.

The Postmaster-General yesterday contracted with Dr. B. H. Peterson, of New-Orleans, for a daily mail service from New-Orleans to Alexandria, La., and a tri-weekly service from New-Orleans to Shreveport, La.

William Kirby and Jack Wrenn, for garroting James Speed, in Memphis, Tenn., in October last, were, yesterday, sentenced to the Penitentiary, the former for thirteen, and the latter for fifteen years. They were from Chicago.

The Pennsylvania Senate has adopted a resolution instructing the United States Senators from Pennsylvania to vote against the purchase or control of telegraphs by the Government. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 25 to 1.

The Attorney-General has received a dispatch from Fort Clark, Texas, stating that McWeber and two other raiders on Villa Nuevo, Mexico, have been arrested, and are now being conveyed to Austin, Texas. The Attorney-General telegraphs to hold the prisoners against habeas corpus and other processes of the State Courts, and to apply to the United States District-Attorney for advice and assistance.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of Reports Made to the Controller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of the national banks in the United States, at the close of business on Friday, the 27th day of December, 1872:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$873,755,845 98
Overdrafts	4,364,412 67
United States bonds to secure circulation	380,343,250 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	15,781,750 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	10,296,450 00
Other stock, bonds, and mortgages	22,999,630 75
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	85,465,578 90
Due from other national banks	42,503,615 66
Due from State banks and bankers	11,673,893 40
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	32,589,247 53
Current expenses	8,328,057 30
Premiums	6,829,574 55
Checks and other cash items	13,480,691 36
Exchanges for Clearing-house	90,145,482 72
Bills of other national banks	18,836,443 00
Bills of State banks	41,797 00
Fractional currency	2,232,797 77
Specie	18,997,782 04
Legal-tender notes	99,615,890 00
Clearing-house certificates	5,560,000 00
United States certificates of deposit	12,650,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	960,000 00
Total	$1,757,452,180 63

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$478,176,252 00
Surplus fund	110,830,107 11
Undivided profits	56,106,806 71
National bank-notes outstanding	332,649,758 00
State bank-notes outstanding	1,511,396 00
Dividends unpaid	1,346,045 15
Individual deposits	592,311,459 54
United States deposits	7,633,764 79
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	4,794,140 00
Due to national banks	124,110,631 47
Due to State banks and bankers	34,558,892 38
Notes and bills rediscounted	6,511,559 78
Bills payable	6,911,367 70
Total	$1,757,452,180 63

Number of banks, 1,901.

The above statement is exclusive of Minnesota, Utah, New-Mexico, and Montana, which State and Territories are not yet complete, owing to the delay of certain reports probably occasioned by the snow-storms.

Another Utah Railway Enterprise—Mining Interests.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 31.—A company has been incorporated to build a broad-gauge railroad from this city to the line of the Union Pacific Railroad at Echo, through Parley Park Cañon, with a capital of $2,000,000. Joab Lawrence is President, and the Board of Directors is composed of leading business men in Missouri, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

Work on Gen. P. E. Conner's Salt Lake, Levier and Pioche narrow-gauge railroad is commenced, and it is expected that cars will be running to Ophir by July next.

The new mining district in North-eastern Nevada is turning out wonderfully rich silver and gold-bearing rock in bulk.

Work in the principal mines in Little Cottonwood and other important districts is still proceeding, notwithstanding that the canons are full of snow.

The Florida United States Senatorship.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 31.—S. B. Conover, Republican, was elected United States Senator to-day on the fifth ballot, twenty-seven Democrats voting with the Republicans. He received 43 votes.

Destructive Fire in Jackson, Tenn.—Loss $100,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 31.—Last Wednesday morning a destructive fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, occurred in Jackson, Tenn., destroying property to the amount of $100,000. The principal losers are: Perkins & Morgan, $25,000, partially insured; Hopper & Son, grocers, $15,000, no insurance; Mr. Yancey, $12,000, insured for $2,000; Horn King, saloon and building, $7,000, insurance $2,000; C. F. Hossett, building, $5,000, no insurance; McNulty & McGetrick, dry goods and building, $15,000, insured for $3,000. Besides which many other small stores were burned, embracing nearly the entire business portion of the town.

Fire and Loss of Life in Renfrew, Canada.

RENFREW, Canada, Jan. 31.—A fire early this morning destroyed the building occupied by the Bank of British North America and J. & W. Tierney as a drug-store; also, two adjoining buildings. James McAdam, James Tierney, and Julia McIntyre were burned to death. Mrs. Tierney and child were seriously burned.

Safe Arrival of the Steam-Ship Alaska at Hong Kong.

All fears for the safety of the steam-ship Alaska were set at rest, yesterday, by the receipt of a telegram from the agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at Hong Kong, announcing that the steam-ship had arrived at that port on Sunday, the 26th inst., or seven days later than the appointed time. No reason is assigned in the dispatch for the delay, but, in view of the statement of the Captain of the Colorado, who spoke the Alaska at sea Jan. 3, it is generally believed that the vessel was delayed by unfavorable weather.

The Salt Nuisance on Railroad Tracks.

The failure to enforce the ordinance against the use of salt upon the streets during the snowy season, has been the cause of numerous complaints by the owners of horses and the citizens generally. The railroad companies appear to use the article in unstinted quantities. Yesterday, while the sun shone, the tracks of several of the roads were flooded with brine, which overflowed into the cross streets, and was thoroughly spread about by the traffic. Hundreds of horses are in a maimed and crippled condition in consequence, and many will have to be destroyed.

A TIMES representative called upon some of the sufferers yesterday, and found much dissatisfaction expressed generally. One gentleman connected with a company using several horses said that five were rendered entirely unfit for work, great patches of flesh having completely fallen off their legs. Besides, the horses seemed to suffer great pain and grow very weak. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been applied to in vain for relief from the grievance complained of. They have tried to stop it, but the railroad companies say they must use salt or stop running cars. The society was obliged yesterday to destroy four horses at the request of the owners, the animals having been rendered worthless by the hoof-root, caused by the salt. It dries up the horses' legs, and the exposure to the weather cracks and scars them. Two of Mr. Bergh's men, who were spoken to in regard to this matter, state positively that they saw the carts of the Street-cleaning Bureau filled with salt going down Broadway. They said they did not see the use of trying to prevent the railroads from using salt when the Police Department permits its use in one of its own bureaus. Mr. Bergh has had a bill prepared, however, which it is said is now before the Judiciary Committee, containing several sections, one covering this matter, and others looking to the prevention of crowds on street-cars, and also regulations for the killing of animals. A universal complaint is that the salt thus spread upon the streets is productive of dangerous throat diseases. Moreover, it rots shoes, many assert, and provokes a most unhealthy dampness to pedestrians.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair. The Mayor announced that he had appointed the following Committee on Legislation: Supervisors Monheimer, (Chairman,) McCafferty, Vance, Ottendorfer, and Cooper. A requisition from the engineer of the Court-house was read, asking that six additional firemen be appointed. The application was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

A notice was read from Mr. D. Kirby, owner of the building No. 694 Broadway, now used as an armory by the Eighty-fourth Regiment, asking for the surrender of this building, which was let by him to Col. Sterry, and which the latter had leased to the City for five years. Mr. Kirby required the surrender of the lease from the 1st of May next. On motion of Recorder Hackett, the application was referred to the Committee on Armories. The Committee on County Offices presented the report read at last meeting, in which the number and names of janitors, watchmen, engineers, &c., were given. The report was adopted by a vote of 10 to 4. Another report from the same committee, appointing a special janitor for the County Clerk's office, was read and adopted. The report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery, awarding a contract for supplying certain articles of stationery to Judge Sutherland's court, was read and adopted. A motion to substitute the name of W. C. Bryant & Co. for that of Richard Alford, in the contract for printing the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, was adopted. A resolution was also adopted that the board shall in future hold its regular meetings every Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The board then adjourned.

Inaccuracies in Post-Office Accounts.

Last evening a TIMES reporter called at the General Post-office in this City, to ascertain the particulars of the rumored inaccuracy in the accounts of Stephen Knapp, Superintendent of the Newspaper Mail Department. In the absence of the Postmaster, Mr. George H. Duryea, Superintendent of the Night Department, stated that some inaccuracies had been discovered in the returns from Mr. Knapp's department, but that, so far as the investigation had proceeded, the errors detected arose not from any attempt to falsify the accounts, but from some oversight in making certain entries. The inquiry commenced on Wednesday, and in a day or two the result will be made known. Mr. Knapp is anxious that the matter should be fully investigated, and feels satisfied that no fraud can be laid to his charge in the transaction.

The Jumel Case—The Defendant's Cross-Examination Continued.

Before the resumption of the cross-examination of Nelson Chase yesterday, in the Jumel case, Mr. Chatfield, for the claimant, notified to the defense that he would introduce the deposition of Dexter Thurber, of Rhode Island, to disprove the assertions of the defense that the plaintiff's mother was the wife of Cabel Bowen, and not of John Bowen. Mr. Carter said that the defense did not claim that either of the women was Bowen's mother. Judge Shipman will decide upon the admissibility of the deposition when it is produced in Court.

Mr. Chase's cross-examination was then continued, and he deposed to having testified as follows on the former trial: Mme. Jumel told me that her daughter—my wife—was her illegitimate child. Mr. O'Conor told me that, from the evidence, a jury might suppose my wife to have been Mme. Jumel's illegitimate child by Monsieur Jumel. About two years before I improved the estate I received $30,000 per year from it. I sold a portion for $24,000. Mme. Jumel held a mortgage for $16,000. I received the principal after she died. Mr. O'Conor has been my counsel almost ever since Mme. Jumel's death, but I have never paid him anything except for disbursements. I drew my bond for $50,000, and gave him my note for $15,000, but he gave them back to me, and neither of them have been paid. I have his release.

Mr. O'Conor here remarked that he was acting entirely without pay. He had rendered a similar service for Mr. Tucker, who had rewarded him with abuse.

The witness continued: Before Mme. Jumel's death she required me to taste the food on the table before she would eat it. Mr. Parton, the author, got from me the particulars of Mme. Jumel's marriage with Aaron Burr; he was writing a life of Burr. Mr. O'Conor told me that the fact of my wife being the illegitimate child of Mme. Jumel would be no injury to my case.

Wife-Murder in one of the Shanties on the Rocks.

One of the numerous wooden shanties erected on the rocks between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, and Broadway and Seventh-avenue, was the scene of a wife-murder on Thursday night, which was not discovered until yesterday. The shanty was occupied by a woman named Catharine Morgan, about fifty years of age, her husband, Josiah Morgan, twenty three years of age, and a woman named Jane Brackett, who was a lodger. Morgan is a thief, who has repeatedly been arrested by Capt. Killilea and the officers of the Twenty-second Precinct, for thefts and assaults upon citizens. He served several terms in the Penitentiary, and is now under $500 bail to answer a charge of assault. From the story of the woman Brackett, who is now confined as a witness in the Twenty-second Precinct Station, it appears that Morgan and his wife have been continually quarreling for the last year, and both have been repeatedly arrested for assaulting each other. On Thursday night, at 7 o'clock, Morgan and his wife began one of their usual drinking bouts. They drank until 8 o'clock, and then inaugurated a fight. The woman Brackett says that Morgan knocked his wife down, beat her over the head with a water-pail, and kicked her about the face and body. She laid on the floor until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when Morgan left the shanty. Jane Brackett saw Mrs. Morgan lying on the floor, and went to her. She was bleeding from a bad cut in the head. The woman Brackett, who was also under the influence of liquor, remained by the wounded woman until 8 o'clock yesterday morning when Mrs. Morgan died. Even then Brackett did not inform the police, but remained in the shanty, careless whether Morgan should be arrested or not. A little girl living in another shanty, went into Morgan's shanty, and saw Mrs. Morgan's dead body lying on the floor. She ran out of the room in affright and informed Officer Bernholz, who was on duty in Broadway. He at once entered the shanty. In the sitting, or as it is called by the squatters who reside in similar shanties, the living room, he found the body. The face, hands and body were completely black from bruises, and there was a terrible cut on the head. He closed up the shanty and brought Jane Brackett, the witness, to the Station-house. Capt. Killilea at once sent out three officers who were acquainted with Morgan's person, to effect his arrest. At 9½ last night, Morgan was arrested by Officer Charles McDermott, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and locked up in the Forty-seventh-street Station-house. Coroner Herrman was notified last evening, and will hold an inquest.

Distribution of the Bennett Medals for Firemen.

The presentation by the trustees of the medal endowed by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, for the recognition of the services of the two members of the Fire Department who shall have most distinguished themselves in saving life at fires in each year, took place last night, at the Medical College, Bellevue Hospital, before a large audience. The lecture-room was finely decorated.

Col. Meyers presided, and in a few remarks gave a history of the fund established by Mr. Bennett, and reminded the firemen present of the trust reposed in them by the community, and which he felt pleased to say was so well deserved.

Prof. Doremus, after a few preliminary remarks, commenced a series of experiments with the various inflammable and non-inflammable gases which gave great satisfaction to the audience.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the men who were to be the recipients of the medals, five in all, four gold and one bronze, were called forward, and were severally addressed by the Chairman, who presented each one with the reward he had so well merited.

Charles L. Kelly, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 9, and Ambrose L. Austin, foreman of Engine Company No. 3, received the medals for 1871, the former for saving a number of people at a fire at the corner of Division and Forsyth streets, and the latter for saving a woman at No. 53 Bowery.

The recipients of the medals for 1872 were Thomas Hutchinson, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, for saving a boy at No. 63 Baxter-street; and Thomas Henry, assistant foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, for rescuing four adults and four children at a fire at No. 23 Suffolk-street.

Foreman W. H. Nash was presented with the first bronze medal given by the trustees, having declined the gold medal in favor of one of his men.

Personal.

Admiral Emmons, of the United States Navy; Gen. W. L. Burt, Postmaster of Boston; Gen. C. A. Johnson, of Massachusetts, and Judge E. C. Kattell, of Binghamton, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steamer Adriatic; Hon. J. K. Secor, of Ohio; Hon. E. B. Phillips, of Chicago; Hon. H. N. Walker, of Detroit, President of the M. H. and O. R. R., and Hon. C. D. McDougall, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J. Grant, of Philadelphia; Gen. H. C. Lee, of Massachusetts, and Judge W. A. Carter, of Fort Bridger, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. William Williams, of Buffalo; Spencer T. Baird, of Washington, and Geo. W. Painter, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Prof. Agassiz, of Cambridge, and Col. J. D. Frary, of Connecticut, are at the Hoffman House.

Commodore Jas. P. Michley, of the United States Navy, and Prof. W. H. Whitney, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge J. H. McMurdy, of Colorado, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. T. A. Dodge, of the United States Army, is at the Westminster Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 31.

By Judge Barrett.

Thurber et al. *vs.* Arcularius; memorandum for counsel.

Klager *vs.* Klager et al.; report confirmed, and allowances fixed and diem granted.

In the matter of the petition of George W. Evans, &c.; report confirmed and order granted.

Caroline P. Collins *vs.* Waldo H. Collins; report now confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 31.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Archer *vs.* Lechlen; order of discontinuance.

Rosenblatt *vs.* Pacific Fire Insurance Company; order of discontinuance.

Patterson *vs.* Stettamer; order that commission issue.

Van Nostrand *vs.* New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; order that cause be placed on short calendar.

Belmont *vs.* Ponsett et al.; order appointing receiver.

Raymond *vs.* Story; order granted.

Whittaker *vs.* Eighth-avenue Railroad Company; order that judgment of Court of Appeals be made the judgment of this Court.

Tyrrell *vs.* Finkler; order of reference.

Hovey *vs.* Quick et al.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 31.

By Judge Loew.

Brown *vs.* Robinson; proceedings dismissed.

O'Neil *vs.* Levy; motion denied.

Levy *vs.* Fitzgibbons; memorandum for counsel.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar for Feb. 3: Nos. 49, 24, 55, 56, 87, 89, 90, 91.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, and resolved to meet in future on every Monday, at 2 P. M.

Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman has commenced a series of lectures at Columbia College Law School on "Constitutional Law."

Prof. John C. Dalton delivered an interesting lecture last evening at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, on "Parasites." There was a large audience.

Capt. Samuel Foss, of the steamer Pacific, who was arrested on a charge of smuggling, was yesterday committed in $3,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The French Republican Union is making arrangements to celebrate, by a banquet, on the 24th inst., the anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic in 1848.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people will be given at the Cooper Institute, this evening, by Prof. George A. Barker, of Yale College. Subject—"Spectrum Analysis."

The Eighth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 274 Grand-street, Mr. Solon B. Smith in the chair. The Executive and Standing Committees were appointed for the year.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, held last evening, Mr. Daniel J. Tapley read a paper describing a new method of raising carbonic acid gas to be used in extinguishing fires.

William Van Name, the late President of the Market Savings Bank, who was arrested by the Sheriff, on Thursday evening, for embezzlement, was locked up in Ludlow-street Jail yesterday morning. He has not yet been able to procure the $48,000 bail required.

Mr. David S. Wendell, on his retirement from the position of Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Thirty-second District, was the recipient of a testimonial from his associates, which was presented by Mr. Matthew Stewart. Mr. Wendell duly acknowledged the same. Mr. Wendell has recently been appointed Mayor Havemeyer's Chief Clerk.

Julius Strauss, a German, thirty-six years of age, residing at No. 539 East Eleventh-street, made a most determined attempt at suicide yesterday. He jumped off a Houston-street ferry-boat into the East River, but was rescued by the deck hands. Previous to jumping overboard, he had attached to his wrists two leather labels marked "Julius S., care of M. Frankel," his brother-in-law, No. 36 West Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

Christian Bentle, a policy-dealer at No. 74 Sigel-street, E. D., who has been arrested on three separate charges, was examined yesterday before a police justice, who reserved his decision.

Major W. W. Mosely, Assemblyman from the Fourth Assembly District, Brooklyn, died last evening of scarlet fever, at his residence, No. 289 Ninth-street. He was about thirty-six years of age, and leaves a family.

The following ladies have been elected officers of the Homeopathic Lying-in Asylum: First directress, Mrs. R. C. Moffet; second directress, Mrs. H. W. Sage; third directress, Mrs. M. F. Woodbridge; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. F. Fernald; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Tobias New; Treasurer, Mrs. R. Shaw.

The Western Transportation Company obtained a verdict for $2,752 19 in the Supreme Court, yesterday, against Wm. B. Barber, warehouseman. The suit was brought to recover $7,500, the value of 9,546 bushels of oats stored by the plaintiff with the defendant, and upon which the plaintiff held a lien for freight. The defendant had delivered the oats to the owner without authority from the plaintiff.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Nearly a thousand workmen have been thrown out of employment, at Peekskill, by the suspension of operations at eleven of the thirteen furnaces and foundries in that village.

LONG ISLAND.

The residents of Huntington have at last become satisfied that Charles G. Kelsey, of tar-and-feather notoriety, is still alive.

NEW-JERSEY.

The loss by the fire in the Stevens Mansion will not exceed $4,000.

Paterson claims to be only one-third part as bad off in point of indebtedness as Newark. The former asks the Legislature to fund $250,000 of its debt, and the latter $1,200,000.

A young German lady of New-Brunswick, who had been slandered by a young man, cowhided him yesterday on one of the public streets. She struck him three or four blows over the head, when he ran away.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of the Fourth District of Jersey City to protest against the exemption of railroad property from taxation was held in Datmar's Hotel, on the Heights, yesterday. Z. K. Pangborn, J. H. Van Dezee, and M. T. Newbold spoke, and the petition of the citizens of that section will be added to the general demand for a repeal of the Exemption Law.

The Aldermanic Committee of Reform of Jersey City held its final meeting last evening. A section providing that the time for payment of assessments now due shall be extended for five years, and that interest payable annually at the rate of nine per cent. shall be added, was adopted; and after appointing a committee of three to take charge of the supplement to the charter, and if possible to secure its passage by the Legislature, the committee adjourned.

The annual report of the Board of Finance of Jersey City shows that during the year they have issued $1,816,216 11 in bonds, and redeemed in the same period bonds amounting to $97,709 11. The city borrowed temporarily $530,000, and paid $680,000 of temporary loans. The total taxes paid to the city collector were $469,818 84, and at present there is a sum of $216,017 77 on hand in the sinking fund. The Committee on Salaries have during the year expended $52,944 09.

In the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company against the New Jersey Central, the Vice-Chancellor of New-Jersey has enjoined the Central Road from taking up the third rail on their road, or in anywise interfering with the use of their broad-gauge track in connection with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and has ordered the Central to continue to transport the coal of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western in broad-gauge cars as heretofore.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—Robt. Jebb, Mrs. Emma R. Hall and child, Hy. C. Lewis, J. McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Williams, J. S. Keeling, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sargeant, James Holbrook, J. L. Everard, Jos. Fisher, Mrs. Margaret Kelly, child, and infant, W. H. Shortt, Dr. Pedro Lacoste, Mrs. Lacoste, Miss Elmira Lacoste, Miss Carolina Lacoste, Miss Lucia Lacoste, Miss Blanco Lacoste, Ernesto Lacoste, Luigi Tonasselis, Dr. Lacoste's servant, John Assnith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:10 | Sun sets......5:18 | Moon sets..10:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:01 | Gov. Island...11:50 | Hell Gate...1:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Antwerp (Br.), Eynon, Liverpool via Queenstown—John G. Dale; California (Br.), Craig, Glasgow—Henderson Brothers; Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J. F. Ames.

Ships Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool—Chas. H. Marshall & Co.; Pacific, Foss, Havre—Boyd & Hincken; Stratton Audley (Br.), Smith, Melbourne—R. W. Cameron & Co.

Barks Amor Fraterno, (Ital.,) Nardine, Queenstown or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sues, (Norw.,) Dahl, Liverpool, E., Funch, Edye & Co.; West India, (Swed.,) Palfraas, Montevideo, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nor, (Norw.,) Jahn, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Æolus, (Ger.,) Beraing, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Henry, (Norw.,) Salvocen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Albis, (Danish,) Fortenson, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eunice, (Aus.,) Ballemel, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Jessy, (Br.,) Lymons, Malaga, Spain, Geo. F. Bulley.

Brigs Magdala, (Br.,) Thurmott, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Margaret Ridley, (Br.,) Layton, Harbor Grace, G. B. Ironsides; Maria Fanny, (Aus.,) Mehlelack, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Nellie Gay, Noyes, Richmond, Va., C. H. Trumbull & Co.; Hattie, Cates, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Martha A. Berry, Berry, Havana, Cuba, J. B. Philips & Sons; H. Houston, Tupper, Manzanillo, Mexico, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. S. C. Noyes, Lee, San Domingo, &c., A. Nones & Co.; M. B. Bramhall, Alexander, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Abbie H. Hodgman, Eaton, Jacksonville, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Monadnock, Hammond, Norfolk, Va., S. C. Loud & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Antonio, Pennington, Galveston Jan. 22 via Key West 24th, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Mallory & Co. Jan. 29, N. of Hatteras, took a heavy gale from N., lasting 12 hours. Arr. off Sandy Hook 10 P. M., 30th, and was prevented from coming up to the City on account of the ice.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Crossman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Bark M. E. Corning, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hughes, Progreso, Mex., 21 ds., with hemp to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 7 ds. with strong N. gales.

Bark G. de Galdo, Miller, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and old iron to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. winds.

Brig Maggie, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Strum, Salt Key, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Durrell & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. gales.

Brig Belle [illegible] with [illegible] Schr. [illegible] Thebaud—[illegible] Schr. [illegible] 14 ds., [illegible] Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships [illegible]

[illegible]

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—[illegible]

CHARLESTON, [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

SAVANNAH, [illegible]

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, [illegible] Samaria, [illegible] Liverpool. [illegible]

MOVILLE, [illegible] Anglia, [illegible] Glasgow, [illegible]

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

Porcelain, Pottery, and Glass Department.

THIRD FLOOR.

DINNER SERVICES OF FINE CHINA AND STONE-WARE.

NEW STYLES OF DECORATION, BREAKFAST, TEA, AND TETE-A-TETE SETS.

FINE ENGLISH CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE-GLASS.

$500,000 DISTRIBUTION

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

10,000 Cash Gifts, $500,000.

CAPITAL GIFT, $100,000.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

By authority of [illegible] March 16, [illegible]

THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT for the [illegible] KENTUCKY, in [illegible] hall of the [illegible] Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873.

At this Concert [illegible] procured [illegible] employed, and [illegible]

$500,000 in Currency

will be distributed [illegible] 10,000 Gifts. [illegible]

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]

One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]

One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]

One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]

One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]

24 Cash Gifts [illegible]

30 [illegible]

50 [illegible]

80 [illegible]

100 [illegible]

150 [illegible]

590 [illegible]

9,000 Cash Gifts [illegible]

Total, 10,000 Gifts, all cash [illegible]

The object of [illegible] enlargement [illegible] LIBRARY [illegible] authorizing [illegible] free to all [illegible]

One Hundred [illegible] more, will [illegible]

Whole Tickets [illegible] Quarters [illegible] for $100 [illegible] for $1,000 [illegible] $5,000 [illegible] $20,000 [illegible] count on [illegible] a time.

This Third [illegible] first and [illegible] of the mode [illegible] and every [illegible] published [illegible] nished, free [illegible]

The entire [illegible] been comp [illegible] BRAMLETTE [illegible] all communications [illegible] should be [illegible]

JOHN S. C [illegible] Tickets [illegible] them, or apply [illegible] tion, &c., [illegible] dressed to [illegible]

New-York Office No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] of Major THOS. H. HAYS.

THE NEW SECOR LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE.

The following are some of the reasons why it is so highly appreciated [illegible]

The needle [illegible] straight, [illegible] place.

The operator is not troubled in holding the thread at starting.

In sewing [illegible]

It will pass [illegible] material to [illegible] than ever [illegible] LEATHER WITHOUT [illegible] side. BREAKING [illegible] TO CHANGE THE TENSION.

It works [illegible] machine can [illegible] ble for the [illegible]

It is very [illegible] cilitate spec [illegible]

With the [illegible]

This machine [illegible] City before [illegible] charge.

J. T. ELLIS,

No. 1,246 Broadway.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

NOTICE.

SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,

NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF 34TH-ST.

Retail Grocers.

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to [illegible] fire has greatly [illegible] bled, through the [illegible] ecute orders [illegible]

We thank [illegible] past, and hope [illegible] ment in the [illegible] the business [illegible]

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S

CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT

ATLANTIC FLOURING MILLS, [illegible] York. Best [illegible] health, and ex [illegible] valids. For [illegible]

SKETCHES OF CHARACTER, [illegible] biographies [illegible] February number [illegible] PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, now ready, [illegible] cents, or $3 a [illegible] pst, by S. R. WELLS, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.